Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,180—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
8th Nov.	DELHI	8020	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
2 st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9021
28th "	CALEDONIA	7588	.....	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	9023	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 420 or Rs. 504	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Castalia	... 6388	J. Hamilton	12th Nov. 191
Elysia	... 6368	A. Haig	26th " "
Massilia	... 5091	J. Thomson	15th Dec. "
Olympia	... 5124	W. Robertson	29th " "
Circassia	... 6716	C F Osborne R N R	16th Jan. 1911
Scindia	... 5106	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
Castalia	... 6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	... 6368	A. Haig	26th Feb. 1911
Massilia	... 5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar. "
Olympia	... 5124	W. Robertson	26th " "
Circassia	... 6716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia	... 5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	... 6388	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia	... 6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia	... 5091	J. Thomson	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	573
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	974
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	446

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

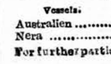
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2, Green Street Fort,

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND
TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	3rd Nov.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	4th Nov.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	7th Nov.	11 a.m.	†P D & O M

* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
† Forebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 3rd Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, on Monday, the 7th November calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Muttra," 4644 tons, on or about the 5th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

31st October, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL
STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	4th Nov.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	X	22nd Dec.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan 1911.
NERA	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. "
YARRA	4,142	X	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,683	Reburet	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigatore General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,365	Gaionnet	4th Nov. 1910.
Nera	5,583	Casanova	2nd Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,586	D. Maganznie	15th Nov. 1910
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. "
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganznie	15th Jan. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application;

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 725; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1910
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Dec. "
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Jan. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH)
VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Tons Leave Bombay about
S. S. Umsinga.....4,500 30th November, 1910.
Fare Rs. 375.

NEW NATAL LINER.

Steamer "Umona" will be sailing for WEYMOUTH, about the 28th December. Fares Rs. 375 to Rs. 420 according to accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to:—

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Bombay.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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Correspondence Invited.

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11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

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BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000.00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,305,710.96

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House.
Bishopsgate Street, Within E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
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Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

S. KISSEL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki	
London	Newchwang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Peking	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Liaoyang	Tiehling	
London	Tientsin	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Fengtien (Mukden)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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BIRTHDAYS.
CHRISTENINGS.
SOUVENIRS.

ENGLISH-MADE.
LONDON PRICES.
IN JEWELRY.
IN WATCHES & CLOCKS
IN DECORATIVE SILVER.
IN TABLE SILVER.
IN TOILET SILVER.
IN ELECTRO-PLATE.
SHEFFIELD-MADE.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR THE HOT SEASON!

ACHILLE BRIOSCHI & CO.

MILAN-ITALY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

Diplomas awarded at Principal Exhibitions of the World.

Brioschi's EFFERVESCENT CITRATE is very light and of exquisite taste.
This Effervescent Citrate prevents gastric acid and nausea, and is highly recommended as a tonic.
Do you want a refreshing beverage during the hot season? Then make use of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.
Do you wish your children always to be kept in good health? Then use freely BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.
Never leave your house without putting a tin of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE in your hand-bag.
It is taken in water, or mixed with syrup, essences, or wines and also with coffee.
Annual consumption 1,500 tons. In Tins at 10 annas. In Bottles at 12 annas.

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THE ITALIAN STORES,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
And can be had everywhere in BOMBAY.
PRICE LIST FOR WINES AND PROVISIONS FREE ON APPLICATION.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,
CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CAILLER'S CHOCOLATE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.

Mongini's Fresh-made Assorted CHOCOLATE in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Cartons, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
NEW CONFECTIONERY and CHOCOLATE WORKS:—15, 16, 17, TAMARIND LANE.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritable temper of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually manufactured), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TEACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, STRAND, and POONA.

NINE SEASONS ON ONE PAIR OF DUNLOP TYRES

Extract from a letter, written on 25th June, 1910, by Mr. C. S. JARVIS, 114, Lambton Road, Raynes Park, S. W.

"The Bicycle was purchased in November, 1901, and the Original Tyres (Dunlop Roadster Covers, 28 × 1½ in.) are running yet. I regret I cannot give you mileage covered, as I have not kept a record. Certainly the Tyres are now approaching final dissolution, but can be made to do a little longer. Apart from actual wear, it is surely wonderful testimony to the splendid material used, as it might have been expected, even if not used, the Tyres would have "perished" by this time. If that is not value extraordinary, I have not come across it.

"I may add I scale some 11 stone 6 lbs., am an ardent cyclist in most weathers, and at times a hard rider."

FIRST IN 1888; FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

GOLFERS! HAVE YOU TRIED THE CHAMPION GOLF BALL,
THE DUNLOP "ORANGE SPOT"
AND THE "JUNIOR?"
THE VERY BEST BALL ON THE MARKET.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY, & 188C, Mount Road, MADRAS.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.	GINNING OILS.
ENGINE OILS.	MOTOR OILS.
CYLINDER OILS.	MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Gray Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "UPADA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 2nd November and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., Agents.

Bombay, 1st November, 1910.

TO BE SOLD AS A GOING CONCERN.

A WELL KNOWN HORSE TRAMWAY in India, recently the property of a Public Company, conveying 260,000 passengers per year. The property comprises over 6 miles of Permanent Way, in addition to Land, Buildings, Horses, Cars, &c. in going order.

The Tramway has been in operation for 18 years as a feeder line to the G. I. P. Railway, and has a large and increasing pilgrim and goods traffic which is capable of development, as the district is a large and prosperous one, and is becoming a favourite health resort with Natives and Europeans. The profit, exclusive of management, varies between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 13,500 per annum and the receipts Rs. 38,000 per annum.

Sanction has been granted by the Government to convert the line to Steam Traction, by which means the working expenses can be greatly reduced, and the receipts increased. The line is also capable of profitable extensions into outlying districts.

For further particulars apply by a letter to—

Box No. 1662, care of
"The Bombay Gazette,"
Bombay.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Second Instalment of Rs. 125 per Share on call of Rs. 375 per Share.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Instalment of Rs. 125 per Share on call of Rs. 375 per Share on 1,200 Ordinary Shares of the third issue in the Company is made payable on or before the third day of November, 1910, at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on the amount due if not paid on or before the said date and rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the said amount if paid before the said date.

The Third Instalment of Rs. 125 per Share is made payable on the 10th day of January, 1911. Rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will also be allowed from now on amount paid against this instalment.

By Order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th September, 1910.

TEAK AND OTHER TIMBER.

THE Undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 57,050 cubic feet of TEAK, 280 cubic feet of BLACKWOOD and 6,060 cubic feet of JUNGLEWOOD, at the Kodibag Depot, near Karwar, on the 14th November, 1910, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. A. MILLER, Divisional Forest Officer, W. D. Kanara.

Karwar, 1st October, 1910.

TO LET.

ENTIRE HOUSE, No. 57, Hornby Road, Fort, or separate FLATS, for non-Parsi residences or offices. Apply to N. M. Dubash, 215, Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mungaldass House.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, SURPLUS STORES SUCH AS NAILS IRON CUT, NAILS GALVANIZED CLOUT, STEEL CAST TRIANGULAR, STEEL ROUND AND SQUARE, STEEL WIRE, SCREWS WOOD IRON, REFLECTORS, PRESSES COPYING, Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd November, 1910, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bandar, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. B. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, PAREL, 20TH OCTOBER, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTERNIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDER FOR COTTON DRILLS.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender FOR COTTON DRILLS" are invited and will be received by the Manager in his office, at Lahore (Post Office, Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 21st November, 1910, (at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present), for certain Country Stores to be supplied for 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1911. The Stores will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The following are the items required:—

Cloth Drill bleached white,	1,50,000	Yards
" " blue	1,50,000	"
" " khaki	25,000	"
" Cotton blue for pugrees	1,80,000	"

2. Lists of the articles required will be posted on the Stores Notice Board at the Principal Railway Stations, on the North-Western Railway, and further details and form of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Tender form.

3. Samples of the various items tendered legibly, marked with the name and address of Tenderers, should be delivered free of all charges, at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Saturday, the 19th November, 1910.

The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items in the same Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

4. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money (which money must be remitted direct to the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, and not enclosed with the Tender) will not be considered.

5. The acceptance or rejection of Tenders will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of Tenders.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 29-10-1910.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WASTES, TALLOW AND LINSEED OILS.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for WASTE, TALLOW and LINSEED OILS" are invited and will be received by the Manager, in his office at Lahore, (Post Office, Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 21st November, 1910, (at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present), for certain Country Stores to be supplied for 12 months, commencing from the 1st of January, 1911. The Stores will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from Out Export Stations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The undermentioned are the items required:—

Waste cotton, coloured, soft quality for cleaning purposes	5,000	cwts.
Waste Hessian thread for cleaning purposes	10,000	"
Tallow, pure and clean and free from all impurities	1,500	"
Linseed Oil, boiled, specific gravity 0·946 to 0·950, Viscosity 165 to 175 at 100° F., to be entirely free from water ...	1,000	"
Linseed Oil, raw, specific gravity 0·930 to 0·935, Viscosity 115 to 125 at 100° F., to be entirely free from water ...	800	"

2. Lists of the articles required will be posted on the Stores Notice Boards at the Principal Railway Stations, on the North-Western Railway, and further details and form of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Tender form.

3. Samples of the various items tendered legibly, marked with the name and address of Tenderers, should be delivered free of all charges, at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Saturday, the 19th November, 1910.

The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items in the same Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

4. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money (which money must be remitted direct to the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, and not enclosed with the Tender) will not be considered.

5. The acceptance or rejection of Tenders will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of Tenders.

Chief Storekeepers Office,
Lahore, dated 30-10-1910.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

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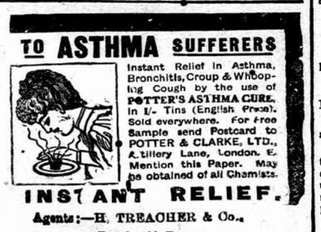
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.



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Showed every Country and every Clime.

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MONDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.
At 9-30 P.M. Sharp.
Doors Open at 8 O'clock (S.T.)

LOCATION:
Gowalia Tank Road, behind Fire Brigade Station.
First turning to the left when over Kennedy Bridge
LOOK FOR THE 4 BIG LAMPS.

25 STAR ARTISTES 25

1ST GRAND MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, November 9th.
Doors open at 3 p.m. Performance at 4 p.m. (S.T.)
Children Half Price to Matinees only.
Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Full Box, Seats, Rs. 20. Single Seats Box, Rs. 4.
First Chairs, Rs. 3. Second Chairs, Rs. 2.
Stalls (European Gallery) Re. 1.
Gallery (Native only) As. 8.
N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to the One and Two Rupees Seats.
Special space reserved for Zenana Ladies; seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent Daily.

Proprietor.....F. E. FILLIS.
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EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT!!
FOR HER SAKE.
A fine Breezy Love Story of a Jack Tar.
FOOLSHEAD.
In one of his screamingly funny episodes as a fisher man.
Many other Novel and Attractive Pictures.
IF YOU HAVE NOT SEEN OUR NEW GARDENS
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TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

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NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.
OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES' only " 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING " 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION 9-30 to 11-30
BAND EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

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RESERVE FUND.....$1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....$1,200,000

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Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M States.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
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	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

DARRACQ, 2 Cylinder, 4 seater Motor Car FOR SALE, with Hood, Wind Screen, Lamps, Stepney Wheel, etc., Tyres 3 months old, a splendid hill climber. Rupees 3,600. Apply "M," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—AN EUROPEAN TAILOR CUTTER, for Ladies and Gentleman's business, English training and experience necessary. Apply stating age, experience and salary required to the BRANCH MANAGER, ARMY and NAVY C. S., Ld., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely, remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 4 31d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechaufe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) spermatic injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 4th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Clarke House (ground floor), Wodehouse Road, Fort, opposite the Hotel Majestic (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture of latest design, also blackwood carved sofas, tables, teapoys, easy chairs, flowerstand, English revolving office table with book case, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble-topped tables and teapoys, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, wind-proof lamps, rich glass-ware and crockeryware, plated ware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Ronish, Railway Soda Machine, rowtee, dining table, chairs, sideboard, etc., the property of the late C. A. Macaulay, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view, out of

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the insolvents, Harjiwan Jagoo and Ramji Dayal, in the unrecovered outstandings and Silver Articles and also in the Lands said to belong to the insolvent.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Harjiwan Jagoo and Ramji Dayal, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th November, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said insolvents, in the unrecovered outstandings mentioned in the list which can be seen during office hours in the office of the said auctioneers. Some of the said outstandings are secured by the mortgage of lands and for some there are documents which can be inspected in the office of the said Auctioneers.

Also silver ornaments such as bavta, sari, kadla, bangles, vala, sankli, patli, etc.

The said silver ornaments are alleged to have been pledged with the first insolvent, Harjiwan Jagoo, who is dead, and the Official Assignee does not know the names of the alleged mortgagors and therefore notice is hereby given that if any person or persons intending to redeem the ornaments pledged should do so within 30 days from the date hereof.

Also (1) vacant piece of land measuring 16 by 22 hands and front and rear land being at Gaum Thowa, Turf Mahalan, Prant Uran, Taluka Panwell, Zilla Colaba, and bounded as follows:—East by Bhajia Koli's Ghartan land, west Pama alias Soma Mahadya's house, south Ajwada, beyond Boodya Harkya's house, north Dhunna Harkya Koli's cattle stall.

(2) Pieces of land bearing Takwad Survey No. 1, Pot. No. 1, one acre and 3 1-2 goonthas and Survey No. 1, Pot No. 4, 3-4 goonthas, being at Kopravali, Turf Aulwali, Prant Uran, Taluka Panvel, Zilla Colaba.

(3) Pieces of land, Survey No. 30½, Pot No. 1, Dag pieces 4, measuring one acre, 18 goonthas, situate at Kopravali, Turf Aulwali, Prant Uran, Taluka Panvel, Zilla Colaba.

(4) Piece of land, Takwad Survey No. 2, Pot No. 4, measuring 8¼ goonthas, and bounded as follows:—East Balya Gamaji's land, west Dhawoo Daoji Patel's land north Kanya Gowar's land, South Dhosha Kedari's land.

(5) Piece of open land at Uran, measuring east to west, 27 feet and north to south 15 feet, and bounded as follows:—East the insolvents' house, west Government Street, north Khartanland, south passage.

(6) A house at Ambilwada Pahadee Ranwad, measuring east to west 17 hands, and north to south 16 hands, together with land on front and back side and bounded as follows:—East Sakharam Luximon's house, west Jailkar Oodhav's house, north Sakaram Luximon's Bhat (land), south Tribhowandas Madhavdas's Bhat (land).

(7) Piece of land at Naigao, Pahadee, in Bhokeachi dar, Survey No. 76, measuring one acre and 7 goonthas.

(8) Piece of land at Pahadee Ranwad called Bhag, Survey No. 66, Pot No. 1, measuring 5 3-4 goonthas, 2 Dag (pieces), bounded as follows:—East Haji Mahomed Abdula's land, west, north and south Yeska Dhakoor's land.

(9) Half share in land at Takwad Moji Kopravali, Survey No. 6, Pot No. 4, measuring one acre, 29½ goonthas, at Perkour, Survey No. Pondha 48, Pot No. 1, measuring one acre, 29 goonthas, and Faini No. 1, measuring goonthas 6, and Survey No. 47, Pot No. 3, measuring goonthas 3-4, and Wetacha Mahal Survey No. 55, workas measuring goontha 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured Piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at Dockyard compound, 3 Campbell Park, Apollo Street, the very valuable and neatly designed made to order, household furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, almyrahs, large sideboards, dumb-waiters, dressing and washhand stands and tables, rich table ornaments, pictures and oleographs, one sweet-toned semigrand piano, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, etc., the property of Walter C. King, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, etc., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 7th November 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant Stores, etc., etc., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instruction to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th and WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, 1910, at 1 p.m. at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant stores, etc., etc., consisting of India rubber, scrap, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap, wheels and axles and tyres, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, wood, locks, old files, tubes, Fine Engine and boiler and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1910

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
BATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownagar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Samnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART, Acting Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 563,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREEP WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Newara-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE at SHEIK MEMON STREET, opposite to Mangeldas Market, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions of the mortgagees, the National Bank of India, Limited, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises the land buildings and hereditaments described below.

The sale will be held on SATURDAY, the 5th day of November, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, buildings or tenement standing thereon situate, at Sheik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, containing together by admeasurement 933 square yards or thereabouts, assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 543 and 572 (part), New Nos. 2645 and 2715, Old Survey Nos. 1086, New Survey Nos. 1851 and 1852 and assessed in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward C. Ward Nos. 113 (1)-(2) and (3), and 114, 115 and 116, and Street Nos. 47 and 49 (1) and 51 (1) and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by a Sweeper's passage and partly by the property of the Rangari Mohella, Masjid, on or towards the West by Shiek Memon Street, on or towards the North partly by the property of Saichand Damji and partly by the property of Vurjiwandas Narotamdas and on or towards the South by the property of Jairam Damji, which said premises are at present in the occupation of tenants of Heptoolla Essoofally and Teherally Essofally, the mortgagors of the property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees at the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers, at their office at 21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of a VERY VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY, situate at Dhaboi, in His Highness The Gaikwar's Territory, known as a Dadar Ginning Factory, completely furnished, with all Gearings, Electric Light and Railway Siding.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November, 1910, at 4 p.m., Standard Time, the undermentioned Ginning Factory, on the premises and for the Owners, Messrs. Nusserwanji Bejonji Dabhoywalla, Ratanjee Hormusjiji Bhaya and Merwanjee Muncherji Chechgar.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground at Dabhoi, part of which admeasuring about 23 vigas and 6 vussas, was purchased by the present owners of the Factory, and are registered in the books of the Gaikwar Durbar, under No. 1603, 1556, 1690, 1592, and the remainder of which admeasuring about 19 vussas of land is held on lease under a document of lease, dated 23rd November, 1906, which provides that the lease shall continue so long as the Ginning Factory of the Vendors continues and is registered in the said books of the Gaikwar Durbar under No. 1125, all which pieces of land stand in the name of Nusserwanjee Bejonjee Dhabhoiwalla together with the Ginning Factory, 204 feet long by 23 feet wide, erected thereon and containing the following machinery and plant, namely, 60 gins of 1906 with 4 bearings, by Platt Brothers and Co., Ltd., complete with main shafts, pullies, leather beltings, &c., one roller by Tinker, Shennan and Co., Ltd., 30 feet long by 7 feet diameter, with working pressure of 140 lbs. and test pressure of 240lbs. fitted with all mountings, fittings, and scum cock, one high and low pressure side by side compound non-condensing drop valve engine by Ruston Proctor and Co., Ltd., size 18" by 23" by 30" class 110 B. with flywheel 12 feet diameter with barring gear, grooved for 8 ropes 11-2" diameter, one double acting cameron type donkey, by A. G. Mumford, 3 1-2 inch Ram 6 inch steam cylinder, and 6 inch stroke with all gun metal fittings wrought iron chimney, 3 feet diameter fitted inside with steps and founded on chunam foundation and base plate, one wall donkey pump, to work the mechanic shop, one lathe 10 inch centre 12 feet bed double geared and 22 changeable wheels, with portable hand driving apparatus, 4 jamad chucks, and 8 steel screwed bell chucks, one electric light dynamo, by J.H. Holwes and Co., direct currents, 4 bearing shunt wound capable of an output of 110 volts, 40 ampers, at 750 revolutions with slids rail and black marble switch board, wounded with ammeter voltmeter shunt regulator and D. P. Switch, and fuse completely wired under casing and cover and completely fitted with lamps, portable hand lamps and also with a galvancmeter and battery provided with a separate engine built brand railway sidings, in the compound cart, weighing machine, by Avory, erected in a chunam built house, with a platform 6 feet by 4 1/2 feet 3 tons capacity with English and Indian weights.

Hand crane by Holt and Hillet, to lift one ton 15 feet high to load waggons of the type, used by the Railway Companies, 10 feet radius single and double purchase, powerful break steel tibular jib and adjustable balance box.

Two hand presses for binding Kushba Cotton Bales.

Fire Engine, by Shand, Wassion & Co., of the type used by the Bombay Municipal Fire Brigade.

Pucka built chunam hoaj or tank, for fire protection and two wrought iron tanks, on stand, each 6×4×4.

One pucka built well in compound of the factory.

Two kutcha chawls for use of constituents and factory's servants.

One wrought iron tank fitted on another well in land admeasuring 8 vigas 6 vussas, which is specially taken on lease for a term of ten years bywriting, dated 27th May, 1906, for drawing water, for the purposes of factory, and all the wrought iron and cast iron flanged pipes and for carrying water to the factory.

There will also be sold with the factory varieties of stocks and stores, a list of which can be had on application to the undersigned or to Messrs. Shroff Dinsha and Dharamsi, 9, Hornby Road, Bombay, or to Messrs. Cralgie Blunt and Caroe, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The factory ginned during the last season over 11,360 Bhars of Kupas, which exceeded the number of Bhars ginned by any other factory in the Broach Cotton Ginning Association of 1902-10, Ld.

The factory is considered to be one of the best Ginning Factories in the whole of Gujarat, the building and equipment of which costs the owners nearly Rupees one lakh.

The factory is on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Shroff, Dinsha and Dharamsi, Solicitors, No. 9, Hornby Road, Bombay, or at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, or to the undersigned, at their Auction Rooms at Meadows Street, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1910.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
2-25, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Important to Machinery Merchants and Gentlemen desirous of securing a healthy plot of ground on Sea Side.

Auction sale (a) of the entire Machinery and Materials of the Paint Factory known as "Roger and Rocks Paint Works" situate at Kantwadi at Dandi Line, Bandra, and (b) of the valuable piece of land on which the said Factory is standing.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will, under the instructions of Messrs. J. R. Patell & Co., Attorneys for the Owner, sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SUNDAY, the 6th November, 1910, at the hours mentioned below, the following Machinery and the plot of ground.

Machinery to be sold at the Factory at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All the tools, machinery, plant and materials of the factory, consisting of boiler, powder crushing machines, shaftings, pulleys, stamping press, rim bending machine, disc cutting machine, bellows, forge, anvil, iron tank, beam scales, casks, hammers and other tools and machinery belonging to the said factory.

The above will be sold either in one or in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

Plot of ground to be sold on the premises the same day at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground registered under survey No. 213, situate at Kantwadi, at Dandia Line, Bandra, in the Collectorate of Thana, in the Sub-District of Salsette, Registration Sub-District, Bandra, admeasuring approximately four thousand square yards and is bounded on the West by the public road and sea-shore, on the East by the land belonging to Max Fernandes, on the North by the land belonging to Domingos De Mello and on the South by the land belonging to Dr. D. A. D'monte, together with the building, sheds, etc., situated in the same premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. J. R. Patell & Co., Solicitors, at their office at Sidick Buildings, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned, at their Auction Rooms at Bank Street, Fort.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1910.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill.....R I M
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt S D Dick .....R N Flagsh'p
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsok.....R I M S
H T Plassy.....4615 Comdr .....Not lay

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 1.

Abydos .....1939 Smails.....
Banca .....3794 Collyer .....P & O S N & Co
Brasiliana.....2438 Snowdon .....R A Willis
Eupleotes .....2507 Brameton.....
Felician.....2785 Falck.....T Morrison & Co
Himalaya.....3700 Spicer.....P & O S N & Co
Islanda.....3361 McClelland.....M M & Co
Leichenfels.....3,828 Toper.....W & A Graham & Co
Saib.....502 Willoughley ...B & H S N & Co
Waroonga.....1609 Chappell.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A	Clan Lindsay	2499	Haires	Calicut	5-11	James Finlay & Co
F	Barque Brilliant	3609	Morrison	12-11	Baltimore	R A Willis
K	Cape Breton	2501	Warden	Dunkirk	9-11	K N & Co
L	Najmi	2522	Haliet	Jeddah	5-11	E & A M Jeewanji
M	Alavi	2324	Gray	Jeddah	4 11	B & P S N Co
N	Folmina	2546	Eyken	Hull	3 11	W & A Graham & Co
O	Traveller	1930	Pug	Dunkirk	3-11	Killick Nixon & Co
P	Hohenfels	3407	Muller	Hamburg	2 11	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Surada	3,400	Alton	Calcutta	4 11	M M & Co
2	Castalia	4030	Hamilton	Liverpool	13-11	W & A Graham & Co
6	Hakata Maru	3819	Mocker	Kobe	4-11	N Y Kaisha
8	Bodlewell	2209	Smiles	N F	N F	M M & Co
9	Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	8-11	P & O Co
10&11	Delhi	4784	Gordon	London	5-11	P & O Co
14	Kasara	505	Etton	Busreh	3-11	M M & Co
15	Mutira	2985	Seddon	Calcutta	5 11	M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Dawood	N F	N F	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Samsodin	N F	N F	Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim	N F	N F	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Bahadari	829	Ahmed	Repairing	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
1	Abydos	Smail's	Zanzibar Oct 19
	Leichenfels	Tuper	N York Sept 22
	Euplectela	Brameton	Tavakan Oct 15
	Sunada	Alton	Calcutta &c.

DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Koerber	Foresti	Trieste &c.
	Vindobona	Dunnaker	Trieste &c.

The steamer Hohenfels, Muller, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, obtained her portclearance on Tuesday.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—
Steamer Castalia for Liverpool &c.
" Mutira for Calcutta via Coast ports.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of London" passed on Suez on the 29th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay at about 6 a.m. on the 7th proximo.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 1.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s—40 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 6,400 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—800 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Aracor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st November 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	31	4	20 p.m.	12	15
Teheran ...	1	11	30 a.m.	3	12
Suez	1	2	15 p.m.	0	34

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).

Ahwaz line right to Ahwaz but still interrupted to Mohammerah (28-10-10).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Kutsing and Yunnanfu. (31-10-10).

MR. PATTEN, the American wheat speculator, has, the "Mail" states, joined the army of clergymen, industrial magnates and others who denounce American extravagance. "Everybody," he says, "wants a motor-car and a yacht nowadays. Unfortunately, the vast majority cannot afford such luxuries. They skate on thin ice to get them. Before long a great number will fall through, and at the same time make a splash that will be heard throughout the country. The only hope of averting another very serious depression lies in stopping this mad pursuit of luxuries and uncalled-for ostentation."

CAPTAIN J. B. T. Tatchell-Bullen, of Mashwood, a well-known Dorset sportsman, who died this week, was the original of one of John Leech's most famous hunting cartoons. It depicts a locked gate, with a forbidding hedge each side, and hard riders of the hunt fairly checked. Master Harry (well to the front, on a tiny Shetland) cries out: "Come along gentlemen; I'll make a hole for you!" The original of "Master Harry" was Captain Tatchell-Bullen, out on his father's land with the Cottley Harriers.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, October 31.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	...	75 1-4 unchgd
3 per cent. Rentes	...	.....
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	...	£3 unchgd
1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	...	62-1-16
Bar Silver in London	...	25 13-16+1-8
Do. 2 months hence	...	25+1-8
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian Buying.		
Silver in New York	...	56+1-4
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs—		
Do. Berlin	...	20·47 1-2—1-2
Do. New York	...	4·86 1-8 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 p.c. since 20-10-10		
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight	...	4 1-4—3-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.		4 unchgd
Do, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	...	4 7-8—1-2
Do, Fine Trade Bills 6 months	...	4 7-8—1-2
Interest day to-day loans	...	4 1-4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	...	4 1-2 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	...	77-2 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (bank's buying rate)	...	1-3 15 1-2

MANCHESTER, October 31.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots	...	Moderate demand,	steady.
Futures	...	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	...	Steady.
Manchester	...	...	Firm.
Total Sales	...	...	7,000
Sales in East Indian	...	...	450
Sold on Speculation and for Export			500
Imports	...	...	36,000
Mid-Americans	...	...	7-65—20
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	...	12 3-8 unchgd	

	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
Cotton Delivery	7·47	7·47	7·47
	— 8	— 7	— 8
Mid. Uplands	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
	7·48	7·48	7·48
G. O. C.	— 7	— 8	— 8
Liverpool	M.-J.	J.-J.	
	7·49	7·48	
	— 8	— 8	

NEW YORK, October 28.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	84,000
Do Last year	69,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	69,000
Do. Exports to Continent	39,000
Spot Cotton—	14·55 +15

Futures at New York ..... Dec. 14·44+22 Do at New York ..... Mar. 14·40+25

Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	...14 3-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec.	... 14·2+16
Do. Mar.	... 14·41+15

Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

LONDON, October 31.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi... ... 35
Do Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—London.
Do Wheat Sellers, &c.—Sellers.
Do Red Karachi 34
Do Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—London.
Do Wheat Sellers &c.—Sellers.
Wheat South Australian.—35 3-4—L'pool—Nominal.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom ... 23,50,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 47 1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Nominal.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 45 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc,—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship 39 3-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 79 1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 64
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 11

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags, ... 11 11 1-4
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 5-3 1-2—Sellers—Dull.

ARRIVALS.

"Aristo."

SKIN SALE.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day. Sold 769000 sheep skins light weight good demand.
Sheep skins Madras prime 2 1-2 higher.
Sheep skins Madras fair 1 to 2 higher.
Sheep skins Madras ordinary 1-2 higher.
Sheep skins Bombay—unchgd.

BOMBAY, November 1.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Monday, 31st October, 1910:—

Wheat	...	...	13,010 cwts
Linseed	...	...	2,382 "
Rapeseed	...	...	6,455 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	15,946 "
Poppyseed	...	...	461 "
Groundnuts	...	...	365 "
Castorseed	...	...	5,372 "
Rice	...	...	1,787 "
Myrabollams	...	...	254 "
Cottonseed	...	...	1,001 "
Mowraseed	...	...	286 "
Gram	...	...	1,409 "
Joowar	...	...	1,130 "
Maize	...	...	731 "

COTTON.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 31st October, 1910:—

	Bales.
Khandeish	10 "
Central India	..... "
Barsi and Nagpur	104 "
Berar	..... "
Central Provinces	..... "
Comrawuti	114 "
Dholera	..... "
Broach	..... "
Coompta and Dharwar	..... "
Westerns	..... "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	6,670 "
Bengal Rajputana	..... "
Sind	..... "
Persian	..... "
American	..... "
Other Sorts	..... "
Egyptian	..... "
Total...	6,780 "

LIVERPOOL, November 1.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	33,000
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Nov.—Dec.	7·51+4
Dec.—Jan.	7·51+4
Jan.—Feb.	7·51+4
Feb.—Mar.	7·52+4
Mar.—Apl.	7·52+4
Apl.—May	7·53+5
May.—June	7·52+4
June—July	7·52+4
July—Aug.	7·50 N.P.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 29th October 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	17	19,440
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	31	36,380

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings of the Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Feeder Railway for the week ending 15th October 1910 were Rs. 1,850, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1910 to 15th October 1910—Rs. 65,250.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COCKS.—Nov. 1st, at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, George Cocks, aged 62 years. Funeral will leave Government House this (Wednesday) evening at 4-30 o'clock, arriving at Sewree Cemetery at 5-30. Friends will kindly accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAW.—October 16, at Moulmein, the wife of C E Law, of a daughter.
REICH.—October 18, at Ahlen, the wife of F Reich, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Hindu Holiday: Divali, Banks closed.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30, p.m. and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a. m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m.; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "Gold hath wings which carry everywhere except to heaven."—RUSSIAN PROVERB.

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Marmora," with the English Mails of the 21st October, which left Aden at 3 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

P. and O. Company's steamer "Delhi" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

ANJUMAN ZEAUL ISLAM.—A grand meeting of the Anjuman Zeaul Islam is about to be held under the presidentship of Khan Saheb Mahomed Ali Murgha, Chief Quzee of Bombay, on the 5th instant at Falkland Road near the Baliwala Theatre, to congratulate the Hon'ble Sayed Ali Imam, Bar.-at-law, Calcutta, on his appointment to the Executive Council to the Government of India, and also to thank the Government for this kind act. The Anjuman invites all the followers of Islam to attend this important and joyful meeting.

BAND ON THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Major C. Richardson, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) this evening:—

March	Militaire
Overture	Le Lac des Fees
Valse	Praterleben
Selection	The Gold Mine
Serenade	The Belfry
Reminiscences of Tosty	
Two-step	Yip-I-addy-I-Ay
	Gounod
	Auber
	Translateur
	Williams
	Howgill
	Pougher
	Flynn

THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

THE members of the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, who recently arranged such a successful performances of the comic operetta "The Koochperwanipore Command," have now organised another similar entertainment. The piece selected on this occasion is entitled "The Mahatma" and will be performed on Saturday evening next. Members will be able to procure tickets for their friends.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Bombay Detachment.

THE following are the leading results of the shooting for October:—Match I—500 Yards, Figure Target, H P S, 35;—Sergt Alcock, G I P, 35; Cr Sergt Soundy, B V R, 34; Cr Sergt Instr Kearsey, B V R, 34; Cr Sergt Gidney, B V R, 34. Match II—800 Yards, H P S, 33; Sergt Cook, G I P, 33; Sergt Alcock, G I P, 33; Vol Lettey, B V R, 33; Corpl Gindell, B V R, 32.

VICEROY'S COMPETITION.

Nineteen members competed, the leading scores being:—Vol Lattey, B V R, 95; S Maj Wale, B V R, 95; Cr Sergt Gidney, B V R, 99; Sergt Veevers, B V R, 92; Cr Sergt D'Silva, B V R, 92 and Lieut Waid, B V R, 91.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 2nd November.

975. Detail for the week ending 5th instant.
To-day Wednesday the 2nd instant—owing to a public holiday there will be no Battalion parade.
Thursday the 3rd instant—The Signalling class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
Friday the 4th instant—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
976. Issue of Arms—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays.
Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.
977. Inspection—It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion on the morning of 6th January, 1911.
978. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 28th January to 4th February 1911.
979. Rifle Meeting.—The Rules and Programme of the VI (Poona) Divisional Rifle Association 1910-11 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club—Members wishing to join should give their names with subscriptions to Head-Quarters as early as possible. The programme includes four matches to be competed for during November. Miniature Range Matches and dates will be notified later.
Rules and programme for season 1910-11 will be circulated on receipt from the printer.

THE Scarborough steam trawler "Morning Star," when fishing east-by-south off Hartlepool, twenty-nine miles off, hauled up in the net a large bundle of cheques belonging to the Newcastle on Tyne branch of Barclay and Company's Bank. They were in a good state of preservation and had been passed through the bank three years ago. How they came to be in the sea is not known. The cheques are always kept ten years before being destroyed, and at Newcastle it is the custom to burn them in furnaces at the end of that period.

A SHALDON lady had been blackberry picking, and decided to take her tea in a field. She suffers from acute deafness, and was quite unconscious of any danger, when a ram attacked her knocking her over. When she rose it again "butted" her, knocking her down a second time. She was able to make her escape at last, but was considerably bruised and much frightened.

THE S.-V.-R. PEN.
(Suaviter.)

Does not scratch or break. It retains its golden colour and does not corrode in hot moist climates. It forms the letters neatly so as to give character to one's handwriting. Ladies like it because it writes smooth as velvet.

6 Annas per box.

Sold by Stationers and Dealers and by A. H. WHEELER & Co., Bombay and Allahabad.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The indications of the depressions in the Bay are less well marked this morning. The rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Mysore, Malabar, the South-East Madras and fairly general in the Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan. A few falls have been reported from Lower Burma.

The chief falls are:—Toungoo, had five inch; Maymyo, one and a half; Sholapur, Nellore, Madura and Trivandrum, one; Negapatam, Kodaikanal, Coimbatore and Calicut, one and a half; Pamban, two.

Forecast.—No important change.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegrams received yesterday by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

Weather disturbed off Kathiawar Coast. Hoist cautionary signal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1ST NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 1st November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at most places. Temperature is generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the north-west. Temperature during day has risen and is in excess in the north east; night temperature is in excess during day at Allahabad and during night at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind and normal in Rajputana. Temperature is normal except for an excess during night at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is about the average. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is generally below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies have cleared in the north but remain lightly to moderately clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur recorded 1·14", Bijapur 0·42", and Belgaum 0·12" of rain. Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is much above the average in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan and in defect in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general and heavy in the south of the Peninsula and nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan; Mangalore has had 2·64", Calicut 1·56", Cochin 0·80", Colombo 4·30", Bangalore 0·79," Cuddapah 0·71", Coimbatore 1·25" and Negapatam 1·50". Moderate to heavy cloud still persists in the south of the Peninsula; sea is moderate at Madras and Colombo and rough at Negapatam.

Nearly general rain is probable in Mysore, on the south Coromandel Coast and also in Malabar and Ceylon. Local showers are likely in the south Bombay Deccan.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (31st Oct)	83·6	67·1	...	...
Jask	88·6	73·8	...	...
Muskat (31st Oct)	96·3	78·1	...	...
Multan	90·3	65·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	83·9	48·9	...	...
Lahore	90·4	56·2	...	...
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	89·5	66·0	...	...
Delhi	87·2	60·7	...	...
Agra	91·0	62·5	...	...
Mainpuri	89·3	59·0	...	...
Jhansi	94·5	68·5	...	...
Cawnpore	92·7	53·0	...	...
Allahabad	94·6	59·5	...	...
Jacobabad	96·1	63·8	...	...
Karachi	84·5	67·0	...	...
Ajmer	90·4	60·7	...	...
Jaipur	94·2	58·1	...	...
Kotah	93·5	65·6	...	...
Sirohi	93·1	65·5	...	...
Dwarka	83·8	69·7	...	...
Veraval	90·6	68·3	...	...
Rajkot	95·0	60·0	...	...
Sinavnagar Parva	95·1	64·0	...	...
Surat	93·6	66·1	...	...
Ahmedabad	95·6	65·2	...	...
Deesa	96·8	59·4	...	...
Baroda	90·0	56·3	...	...
Indore	86·1	57·1	...	...
Jubbulpore	86·8	55·3	...	...
Saugor	89·1	65·0	...	...
Hoshungabad	87·1	56·4	...	...
Khandwa	91·2	57·1	...	...
Akola	89·7	54·5	...	...
Amraoti	87·8	62·8	...	...
Nagpur	89·1	56·8	...	...
Chanda	87·5	60·0	...	...
Malpur	85·2	60·6	...	...
Bombay	88·3	75·4	...	...
Satara	87·8	75·4	...	...
Murmugao	85·5	75·7	...	...
Karwar	86·8	74·0	...	...
Mangalore	88·4	73·1	...	...
Ahmednagar	85·4	63·5	...	...
Poona	85·0	60·3	0·03	0·03
Sholapur	89·3	69·9	1·14	1·14
Bijapur	82·7	69·2	0·42	0·42
Belgaum	80·3	66·1	0·12	0·12
Aurangabad	86·2	56·2	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	85·9	65·7	...	...
Hyderabad	82·3	67·2	...	...
Mangalore	83·8	69·3	2·64	2·64
Calicut	81·3	73·6	1·56	1·56
Cochin	82·7	73·3	0·80	0·80

The Bombay Gazette.

Christmas Number, 1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED

MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

Each succeeding issue has surpassed its predecessor in literary merit and in circulation, therefore the Proprietors have decided on offering a number this year which will eclipse all previous ones.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Stories and Sketches by a score of the best known authors.

The following are among other features already arranged fer :—

THE GOLDEN GIRL,
By
GEORGE R. SIMS.

GENERAL BURTON'S GHOST,
By
KATHARINE TYNAN.

MISTLETOE & ROSEMARY,
By
ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

A CHRISTMAS TOY,
By
TOM GALLON.

NANCY'S NEW YEAR ADVENTURE,
By
HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

THE MAGIC MISTLETOE,
By
W. E. NORRIS.

MERE DROSS,
By
JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

UNCLE BEN,
By
M. H. POYNTER.

A MIDSUMMER CHRISTMAS DAY,
By
W. A. McKENZIE.

A YULETIDE MYSTERY,
By
E. EVERETT GREEN.

LOVE THE MAGICIAN,
By
A. MACCLURE WARNOCK.

DRAWING ROOM MAGIC.
By
CALTON

HOW SANTA CLAUS CAME TO HOLLY HOUSE,
By
QUEENIE SCOTT-HOOPER.

LOUIS WAIN'S CAT SKETCHES.

PICTORIAL HUMOUR,
By
HILDA COWHAM AND OTHERS.

Sketches by Seymour Hicks, Ellaline Terriss, Harry Lauder, Marie Studholm, and other well-known actors and actresses.

Space for Advertisements will necessarily be restricted and it will therefore be necessary for intending advertisers to apply early for space and position to

THE MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette,"
2, Green Street,
FORT.

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, made to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Foliage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

SORABJEE A. M. ERANEE,
Adelphi Hotel Compound, Clare Road,
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LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
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ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.
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MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
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BUNGALOWS,
From Rs. 150.
FLATS,
From Rs. 40.
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From Rs. 15.
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From Rs. 100.
GODOWNS,
From Rs. 30.
All Requirements Suited.

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P. O. BOX No. 239.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
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SPECIAL OFFER.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PIANOS
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On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
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BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
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STEINWEG NACHF.
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MARCKS & CO.
SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.
WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the occasion of H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S MARRIAGE, on FRIDAY, the 4th November, ALL TRAFFIC will be STOPPED on HORNBY ROAD, between the FLORAL FOUNTAIN and VICTORIA TERMINUS, from 12-15 to 12-45 P.M.

Further, CHURCH GATE STREET will be WHOLLY CLOSED to Ordinary Traffic, from 11-20 A.M., until after Their Excellencies' Carriage, with the Escort, has left.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 1st November, 1910.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday 2nd Nov. 1910.

THE BOMBAY SHYLOCK.

IN the absence of systematic pawnbroking as it is exists in the west, the impecunious and the thriftless in this country have recourse to the indigenous Marwadi. His methods are such as put to the blush the financial agent of European countries and few of his transactions would pass muster in an English Law Court. Efforts have been made from time to time to restrict, if not to suppress, usury, but with very little effect and in the majority of cases the Marwadi gets more than his due without the intervention of the courts. Yet the Marwadi is one of the most regular attendants at the Court of Small Causes and he it is who furnishes most work for the judges. Based on his experience of money-lenders and their methods, Mr. N. W. Kemp has written an article for the new "Gazetteer" of Bombay, dealing with the subject, which will be found in the chapter treating of Capital. Mr. Kemp opens his observations with the striking and unwelcome assurance that the majority of people in Bombay lives upon borrowed money. Yet we take it to be an asserveration Mr. Kemp is capable of proving, and in considering the subject he divides the money-lenders of Bombay into two classes—the professional and the casual. The latter, he described as always willing to accommodate their friends, though not blind to their own interests or to the fact that they may never see their money again. They therefore charge interest at from six to nine per cent. As a rule he finds them to be honest, but through lack of knowlege, both of human nature and of law, they frequently fail to obtain a receipt from the borrower and have to prove their case, if it goes into court, almost widely by oral evidence. But the Chief Judge finds no fault with the rate of interest, the ordinary mercantile rate being nine and the interest allowed by the High Court on judgment and under the Negotiable Instruments Act being six.

Of the professional lenders, there are two sub-divisions—those who subsist wholly on money-lending and those who conbine that business with some other profession or trade. At the head of the first of these, Mr. Kemp places the Marwadi, and of the second, the danawalla or grain-dealer, who, in addition to selling indifferent grain at very heavy price lends money, as the first does, at a high rate of interest. There are also, he says, a certain number of Parsis and Deccan Hindus who, having themselves been at one time or another victims of the Marwadi, have now adopted his line of business on their own account and apparently show themselves to have been very apt pupils. The blank penalty note, Mr. Kemp describes as the Marwadi's chief weapon. In addition to the regular promissory note, promising to repay about three or four, or sometimes even five, times the amount advanced, with interest at 75 per cent. per annum on the inflated loan, the borrower is induced to put his signature, with a statement that a certain sum has been borrowed, across a receipt stamp at the foot of a paper, the upper part of which is blank on the understanding that it will be returned when the amount of the original note is paid off. Strange as it may appear, sometimes it is so returned but at other times, the Chief Judge finds that if the debtor goes to the Insolvency Court, or otherwise defrauds the Marwadi, the latter files in the blank note, if necessary with a date subsequent to the insolvency and files a suit on it. So much for the penalty note, which produces, in the words of the learned writer, a constant struggle between the borrower and the lender, in which the former tries to avoid payment of the debt and the latter so to cast the meshes round his victim that he cannot escape. It is generally supposed that Marwadis keep three sets of account books and those which are produced in court to support the claim are of small corroborative value. Mr. Kemp confirms this supposition and declares that the Marwadis' genuine books of account never go into court. Generally, he adds, every body in the Marwadis' business establishment is inserted as a partner in the pleadings when a suit is filed. "The convenience of this is obvious, for it enables anyone of the persons mentioned to prove the claim. It is no unoommon thing to discover even the name of the servant who cooks the food inserted as a partner."

We learn of the exorbitant rates of interest the money-lender demands, but we find that, however unprincipled the lender "pure and simple" may be, he is an innocent child as compared with the lender-trader. People in the crowded city, being without accommodation for stores of grain, open an account with the Marwadi danawalla, who also lends them money. His methods too will not bear the light of day. His accounts are never believed, so that he can insist or tamper with entries in any way he likes. His chief customers are mill-hands and as his dealings with them are on long credit and the risk he takes is, of course, great, he considers he is entitled to charge to the account of one customer the loss sustained in consequence of the disappearance without payment of another. To him all mill-hands are alike and one must make good the other's misdeeds. Further, regarding the methods of the Marwadi, Mr. Kemp tells us of the "blank note," which he finds much used. This document, it seems, simply bears the signature or mark of the borrower on the stamped paper. The class of people from whom these documents are taken are usually young men, who have fallen into dissipation and are not particular as to the terms upon which the money is advanced and who, as a rule, have no intention of repaying. They never get out of the clutches of the money-lenders, says Mr. Kemp, and they have no idea of the extent of their indebtedness and are hence unable to enter all their liabilities in their insolvency schedule. Even if they obtain their discharge in insolvency the holders of the blank or penalty notes have only to fill in the bond with a date subsequent to the insolvency and thus retain their hold over their debtors. Mr. Kemp might have written much more on his subject and have devoted a whole chapter to the dealings between Marwadis and youthful subalterns and officials who frequently get into their hands, and there remain. He might also have offered suggestions as to how to remedy the evils he points out. But we suppose that would have been somewhat out of place in a "Gazetteer," which must show things as they are and not as they ought to be.

ENGLAND'S FIRST AMBASSADOR TO INDIA.

IT is five years short of three centuries since Sir Thomas Roe, the first English ambassador, accredited to the Court of the Great Moghul, came to India, and we hope the tercentenary of that historic event with which commenced our long series of diplomatic relations with the native Courts of India and the East, will be befittingly commemorated when the occasion comes five years hence. Meanwhile it is well that Roe has been honoured in his birth-place at Leyton, formerly a small secluded Essex village, that has in recent years grown into a populous and bustling suburb of London, where his portrait was unveiled three weeks ago, as our London correspondent has already informed us. It is somewhat singular that though Roe died so long ago as 1644, this was the first tribute ever paid to his memory and to the great services he rendered to the State. We in India have a particular interest in him, because as said above, he was our first Ambassador here, and has left a very instructive as well as diverting account of what he saw of the Moghul Court and the country three hundred years ago. But his services were not confined to India. He represented England at various other Courts, Christian and Mahomedan, besides that of the Moghul, and made a name for himself as an able diplomatist of James I. and his son, and successor, Charles I. His services, however, were hardly remembered when he died so obscurely, that even his grave cannot now be discovered. It was doubtless owing to the very troublous times in which the close of his life fell, times of fierce dispute between King and Parliament, which had already ended in civil warfare before his death. In that momentous dispute he took no part as he was bound by some ties to the King, whose wrong-headed policy however he could not support. Roe would have been entirely forgotten by posterity but for the fact that he wrote a journal whilst in India and that this journal came into the hands of Purchas who published many extracts from it in his famous continuation of Hakluyt called "Pilgrims" in 1625. From Purchas' "Pilgrims" many later editors of voyages and travels like Churchill, Pinmerton, Kerr, and others have copied Roe's journal in their various collections till our own days. Nobody had the curiosity to look after the manuscript journal that Purchas had used and epitomised till ten years ago. Mr. William Foster, of the India Office, who, we are glad to see, took a prominent part at the unveiling ceremony at Leyton, hunted up the original narrative of Roe at the India Office Library and elsewhere, and gave us for the first time a complete account of his embassy to the Moghul in his own words from his journal and letters. This was published by the Hakluyt Society in 1899 and now forms the standard edition of Roe. We are no longer dependent in the more or less mutilated extracts of Purchas for our knowledge of India as Roe had seen it in the second decade of the seventeenth century. Roe was accompanied on his embassy by his chaplain, Terry, who also wrote his own account of what he saw in this strange country. Terry published this in full in a book in 1655, whilst for a full account of Roe we had to wait till the very end of the nineteenth century.

BRITISH CUSTOMS RETURNS.

THE report of the British Commissioners of Customs and Excise came to hand by last mail and contains much interesting information concerning the commercial prosperity of the country, and incidentally on the changing tastes of the population. Satisfaction is expressed at the manner in which traders and manufacturers assisted the authorities in the matter of the collection of duties pending the passing of the rejected Budget. Upon the passing of the Act, the several sums making up the amounts having been withheld and outstanding were claimed, and the whole of them were paid, the last item being received on June 27 last. In a letter to the Commissioners, of that date, the Lords of the Treasury stated that they "desired to place on record an expression of their appreciation of the services rendered by your Board and its officers in the very difficult situation created by the rejection of the Finance Bill in December last, whereby this very satisfactory result has been secured." The actual revenue derived from Customs was £30,269,000, and from Excise £30,822,000, a total of £61,091,000, or £5,759,000 less than the estimate. From this, however, have to be deducted the sums originally estimated to be derived from the new license duties and the increased motor-car duties, which were not levied during the year under review. N less than £2,878,000 of the deficit was due to spirits. The actual amount raised under this head was £18,177,000, or £3,240,000 less than the receipts for 1908-9, and, as above indicated, £2,878,000 less than the Budget estimate. In other words, the increase of duty, which was expected to result in a gain of £1,600,000, really resulted in a loss of £1,278,000. This was due in great measure to a heavy fall in consumption, although the Commissioners point out that the great reduction in duty paid stocks was partly responsible. But spirit-drinking has declined enormously in the United Kingdom. In 1901 the quantity of spirits distilled in the United Kingdom was 57,020,847 proof gallons, while in the year under review it was 43,831,007 proof gallons. During this period the number of distilleries at work declined from 199 to 176. In the twelve months covered by the report only four illicit stills were seized by Excise officers, all of them being in Scotland. In Ireland, however, no fewer than 1,099 seizures were made by the Royal Irish Constabulary. The decline in the consumption of alcoholic liquor is not confined to spirits. In 1909-10 the receipts from the Excise duty on beer amounted to £12,532,000—a decrease of £159,000, or 1·3 per cent.—as compared with the figures for 1908-9. In 1900-1 the quantity of home-made beer retained for consumption in the United Kingdom was 35,993,246 barrels; in 1909-10 the total had fallen to 32,339,570. Tea, on the other hand, steadily gains in popularity. In the calendar year 1895 the quantity retained for consumption in the three kingdoms was 221,731,4901b; in 1901 it was 255,824,6171b; and last year the total had risen to 283,330,4691b. Since the first-mentioned year the consumption has largely increased.

THE marriage between Commander C.B. Henley, R.I.M., A.D.C. to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, youngest son of the late Reverend the Hon'ble Robert Henley, M.A., and Miss Nellie Barbara Stranack, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Stranack, Kodaikanal, will be solemnised by His Lordship the Bishop of Madras at St. George's Cathedral on Monday the 26th December next.

AT its meeting on Monday the Madras Corporation, subject to the approval of Government, subscribed Rs. 5,000 to the King Edward Memorial Fund for the proposed sanatorium for consumptives.

NINE alleged dacoits, captured by local villagers are now in custody at Agra awaiting trial. It appears that they made a foray into the Agra District and were pursued, a fight taking place, in which one villager was killed.

THE Rev. Father Muller, S.J., of Mangalore, died at 9-30 yesterday morning. The good Father joined the Mangalore Jesuit Mission about thirty years ago and by his genial ways won all hearts. He was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind medal for his humanitarian work at Kankanady when he established Hospitals for the Poor, the Leper and the Orphan. He also established one of the largest Homeopathic Institutions in the East. He was the agent of Count Mattei for his Electro-Homeopathy. He has published very useful books on Homeopathy and allied systems of medicine.

CINTRA, one of the places to which King Manoel was reported to have gone, was chosen by the Moorish Kings for the site of their favourite palace. Byron proclaimed it a "glorious Eden." Southey called it "the most blessed spot in the habitable globe." The scenery recalls Switzerland, but the vegetation shows "the vivid green of the citron, the golden fruitage of the orange, and the blossoming myrtle." The Palacio Real was the summer residence of Queen Maria Pia. It was built in the fourteenth century, on the site of a Moorish palace, in a style which shows a mixture of Moorish and Gothic.

THE King accompanied by one or two members of the Royal household, was returning to Balmoral Castle on foot from a deer-stalking expedition, when on the road at Balmoral Bridge he met two boys, between five and six years of age with their school-bags on their backs. His Majesty stopped the lads, and inquired kindly whether they were on their way home from school, to which they replied in the affirmative. The King next asked if they could read, and they eagerly assured him they could. They were thereupon asked to read several sentences, which they did, selecting a passage which they learnt thoroughly at school and knew almost by heart. King George highly commanded the lads on their accomplishments, remarking he doubted if his own boys could have read so well at their age. The King asked the hour they had to be at school in the morning, and received the reply, "Nine o'clock, sir." The next question was "When do you get home?" to which one of the boys replied, with amazement written on his face. "We'r' gaun hame the noo!" His Majesty patted both lads on the head and departed smiling at the reply.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

FINDING A CHAMPION.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 14.

EVERY promoter of boxing contests in England is very anxious to find a real heavy-weight champion, for no matter how clever little men may be, they do not attract the same attention as the "big guns."

As sportsmen well know, Bob Fitzsimmons is the last Englishman who held the world's championship, while over-seas Britishers in Frank Slavin and Tommy Burns have also taken high honours since Charlie Mitchell was the best representative of the British Empire. Since the latter fought a draw of 39 rounds, lasting 3 hours 11 mins. with J. L. Sullivan in France, English boxer, with the exception of the Cornishman, have not distinguished themselves in the heavy weight class.

The chief reason for this is that boxers and promoters are in too great a hurry. As soon as a promising man is discovered, we have a section of the Press, the man's supporters, and others, landing him to the sky, and talking about championships. The consequence is that the boxer gets an inflated and false reputation, and when he goes up against a real "top notcher" he receives such a showing up that he loses confidence.

If our promising men were better handled, and were satisfied to slowly climb the ladder of fame, they would be better off in the long run. Taking on "easy marks" may not bring in much money or fame, but it means experience and confidence.

This is a matter, the writer has often touched on, and had Ian Hague taken his advice after beating Gunner More, the Mexborough man, would be better off to-day than he is. The advice was that Hague go on a lengthy tour in the United States and Australia, seeking easy matches for the sake of gaining experience. It was also pointed out that Hague needed real training, and to get quite a stone (14 lbs.) off to do himself justice.

Instead of doing this, Hague was matched with Sam Langford, which was a big mistake. Before the men met, in conversation with Tom Scott, the well known referee, the writer predicted the Hague would be so discouraged by the result, that he would lose all confidence in himself, and all chance of ever gaining the very highest honours. This has been proved only too well, while better management might have led to good results.

THE FUTURE.

So much for the past, and we are now interested in the steps being taken to discover a real champion. Mr. Hugh McIntosh is promoting a series of matches for the purpose of "trying out" a man he hopes to match against Bill Lang or Tommy Burns for the championship of the British Empire, and the National Sporting Club is also in the field. The famous Covent Garden Club has decided to promote a heavy weight championship in December, in which eight picked men will compete for a belt given by Lord Lonsdale, and also for suitable money prizes. The outcome of this will be awaited with great interest, though the writer fears it will not lead to the discovery of a real champion. When the latter is unearthed, he will probably spring from the ranks of the unknown division, rather than from the men now before the public.

When Billy Madden came to England in 1882, and promoted a heavy-weight contest for the purpose of discovering a man to put up against J. L. Sullivan, it was won by Charlie Mitchell, then a slim lad weighing under 11 stone (154 lbs). How well he shaped against "J. L." in spite of the great handicap in weight, is still talked about among old timers. It is in the promotion of heavy weight contests that the hope lies, and when a good man is discovered, he should be sent away on a lengthy tour in Australia and America under the management of a promoter who will find him easy matches. At the present moment, the most likely British-born man to climb to high honours, is Con O'Kelly, winner of Olympic heavy weight wrestling honours, who is now gaining experience in the boxing arena across the Atlantic.

SWIMMING.

This has not been a good year for native swimmers, and two more English championships have been won by visitors during the past week. The 150 yards back-stroke championship at Brighton enabled M. Weckesser, Circle de Natation de Bruxelles, to score a two-yards win over F. A Unwin, the holder. He also had the satisfaction of creating a new record, his 1 min 57 1-5 secs. being 2·5 of a second, better than Unwin's old record. The second foreigner to score was H. Julin of Sweden, who had an easy task to secure the 200 yards breast stroke championship at Sunderland. His time was 2 mins. 53 secs. and as P. Courtman won in 2 mins. 46 1-5 secs. last year, it is probable the holder might have won, had he been able to get away for the purpose of defending his title.

Another distinguished visitor in F. Beaurepaire of Australia, has been gaining more honours by creating a new record for 400 metres, his 5 mins. 27 secs. at Brighton last Saturday, being 7 4-5 secs. better than Taylor's figures at the Olympic Games. The new record, however, is not so good as T. S. Battersby's 5 mins. 26 2-5 secs. for 440 yards, which is nearly 3 yards further than 400 metres.

FOOTBALL.

The Harlequins received a big check when meeting the London Scottish at Richmond last Saturday. It was a match in which the genuine Scotch forward style was pitted against clever "halves" and "threes," and the pronounced win of the Scots shows that exponents of the clever passing game stand little chance when behind beaten forwards. Cunningham is the captain of the London Scots, and he looks like doing the team as much good as he did the Oxford 'Varsity fifteen.

As to other games, Watsonians gained another big win at the expense of Heriotonians, and the success of Newport and Swansea, over Cardiff and Llanelly respectively, were features of Welsh football last Saturday.

SOCCER.

A good many years have passed since the International matches between English and Irish League teams were first started, but the Irishmen have yet to win their first match. They got near it at Stoke in 1896-7, when the score was 2 goals each. Lately, however, the Englishmen have had matters all their own way, the last five matches having yielded a return of 31 goals, as against 6 by their rivals. The Irishmen are never discouraged, however, and if their skill were equal to their pluck, they would be very good indeed. The latest match at Belfast ended in favour of the visitors by 6 goals to 2, but it was poor goal-keeping, rather than round weakness that enabled the Englishmen to win so easily.

A BIG GATE.

The popularity of football in Glasgow was well-illustrated on Saturday, when upwards of 65,000 spectators attended the final of the Glasgow Cup at Hampden Park. Those old rivals, Glasgow Rangers and Celtic, were the teams concerned, and as the champions have not been showing their old form of late, a win for Rangers was generally expected. They proved quite equal to the task, the Celtic veterans being no match for their more dashing opponents, who won by 3 goals to 1.

Aberdeen and Clyde won against Motherwell and Hibernians respectively on Saturday, and they are the only two teams in the Scottish League tournament which claim an unbeaten record. The struggle for first place is a keen one, Aberdeen now showing the way with 13 points for 8 games, whilst Clyde and Glasgow Rangers are only a point behind.

Turning to English League matters, Sunderland's win (1-0) at Blackburn, and Middlesbrough's draw (1-1) at Oldham, still enables these teams to enjoy an unbeaten record. Notts County, however, lost this distinction on visiting Manchester United, the success (3-0) of the latter enabling the winners to share the leadership of the table with Sunderland, each having earned 12 points for 7 games.

The big event in the Second Division was the meeting between Clapton Orient and Chelsea. The former lost two men (injured) during the match, so that it was a real good performance on the part of the home side to share the honours in a goalless match. As Blackpool managed to win on receiving Wolverhampton, the leadership is now shared by Chelsea, Clapton, and the "Wolves," all three having secured 9 points for 6 engagements.

THE TURF.

The Duke of York Stakes is always a popular draw, and there was a good attendance at Kempton Park to see the event decided. Mr. Donnelly's Buckwheat, (top weight) was strongly fancied to win, and the horse came near repeating his success of a year ago as he was only threequarters of a length behind Wolfe Land at the finish. The winner is a three year old, and carried 168 lbs. the time being 2 mins. 5 4-5 secs., which is not bad for 1 1-4 miles on a slightly uphill course.

NEWMARKET.

There was an unpleasant change in the weather for the opening of the Newmarket meeting this week. The first day's racing was memorable for the triple success of Danny Maher, and the double win for Mr. Whitney gained by a couple of American bred animals. Mention may also be made of the Champion Stakes, in which Lemberg only had to canter to beat Dean Swift, his solitary rival.

THE CESAREWITCH.

Bronzino came back into favour for the Cesarewitch on the day of the big race, and as he finally finished fifth, there could not have been much the matter with him. The enforced rest, however, must have made a difference, and under other circumstances, he might have scored.

The cable will have announced the success of Verney, and the writer trusts that the tip given when the weights appeared, has proved satisfactory to his readers. Another of the selected in Elizabetta ran well to finish fourth, but Magic, though well backed, made a poor show.

The winner is a 4 year old folding by Vercnese-Repletion, and will most likely do big things in future handicaps, as he is built to carry weight, and his stamina is undoubted. Frank Wootton rode the winner, and so added another triumph to his long list, and he has already passed the one hundred mark this season. As second place was filled by Admiral Togo III, the race was a triumph for recent form, both being obliged to carry a penalty. The American bred Columbus made a good showing to gain third place, and O'Neill's journey from France, for the purpose of riding the son of Sombrero-Anna Woodford, was not entirely in vain.

Lemberg had another easy task in the Lowther Stakes. Nimrod being best of the other three starters as Bayardo won the race last year, the half brothers have done well in the race. The Challenge Stakes showed that Jack Snipe still retains his great speed, for the son of American had no difficulty in scoring over the Tower and two others.

The Middle Park Plate this afternoon produced a surprise, as Mr. Whitney's Borrow just got home a neck in front of Seaforth and Pietri which deadheated for second place. The winner is a gelding, which is unfortunate for his popular owner.

IN GENERAL.

H. W. Stevenson and M. Inman are now contesting a match of 18,000 up for the English billiard championship. Inman made a splendid break of 473 on the second day, and with Stevenson of his game the following day, the challenger was able to take a lead of 545 points. Inman resumed his advantage yesterday, and so far it has proved a very keen struggle.

Lord Bobs has been sold to Senor Valdes, and will be sent to Chili shortly.

A. F. Wilding beat M. J. G. Ritchie (holder) in the third round of the London Covered Court Lawn Tennis Championship at Queen's Club on Wednesday.

Lord Hawke suggests that a series of Trial matches shall be arranged next season in view of the Triangular Tournament of 1912.

Young G. Gray of Australia continues to make sensational breaks, and his losing hazard play is certainly remarkable.

The golf match between H. H. Hilton and Miss C. Leitch, in which the former undertook to concede the lady a stroke at the odd holes in 72, produced a splendid struggle. Hilton was one up at the end of 36 holes, and 4 to the good when the match was three-parts over. Miss Leitch then showed great improvement, and gradually getting on terms, finally won the match by 2 up and 1 to play.

FORTHCOMING GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary publishes the following notification :—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Reception at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 22nd November, 1910, at 9-45 p.m.

All Civil, Naval and Military Officers including retired Native Officers of the Indian Army, and Gentlemen, European and Indian and of other nationalities, who, together with the ladies of their families, have attended previous Receptions at Government House, Bombay, and who desire to attend this Reception, are requested to send their cards, not later than the 20th November with names and addresses clearly written thereon, to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting, Government House, Bombay, who will issue the necessary cards to those who are entitled to attend the Reception.

Non-Official Gentlemen, European and Indian and of other nationalities, who have arrived in Bombay since the Reception held at Government House on the 17th March and who desire together with the ladies of their families, to attend this Reception, are requested to send in an application by letter addressed to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Government House, Kirkee, until Monday, the 14th November, and after that date to Government House, Bombay, "not later than Thursday the 17th November".

The letter should state the name, place of residence and address in Bombay, and the office, rank, profession or occupation of the writer, and should be very legibly written.

All Gentlemen entitled to wear uniform will appear in Mess Dress. Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in Evening Dress.

Indian Gentlemen who do not wear European Dress should appear in the dress they wear on high ceremonial occasions. They must either wear boots or shoes of European pattern of black polished or patent leather, or must leave their Native shoes outside.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

It has been decided that in future Officers of the British Service will not be recorded as candidates for the Supply and Transport Corps until they have qualified themselves in Hindustani by the Lower Standard and such Officers will not become eligible for appointment until they have passed the higher standard test.

Major C. B. Tottenham, 14th Hussars, retires from service.

Lieutenant A. M. Johnson, 1st Battalion, Dublin Fusilliers, has been selected for appointment to the Egyptian Army.

Major Cassels, D. A. A. G. Army headquarters, is granted leave out of India for 3 months and 5 days.

Colobel Turner, 4th Cavalry, officiates as commandant of Nowshera Cavalry Brigade, vice Brigadier-General Angelo granted leave.

RANGOON, Nov. 1.

Officers and Members of the Port Defence Volunteers last night gave a farewell dinner on the eve of the departure of their Adjutant, Major Tulnock, R. A. to Singapore, where he will assume Command of the 78th Co., R. G. A.

THE will has been proved of Marie Princess Ysenburgh Buddingen Meerholz, of Meerholz, Nassau, Germany, the value of the estate in the United Kingdom being £2,651. The Princess left her dog Tassie to Miss Nellie Smalley, of Stockport, England—the animal to be sent free to her as passenger luggage in the quickest train, and to be carefully fed by the railway and boat officials. "My Great Dane Toreador," the Princess wrote, "I leave to my four young unmarried cousins, and Mimosa I also leave to them. The two dogs must not be separated, as Torri loves Mimosa so much." She bequeathed a watch charm to the Prince Guntler von Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, and with the article I add the wish that, with God's help, it may protect the Prince from misfortune."

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Journal" states that a woman of great beauty, the Countess Kluzinska, has just been arrested after passing eighteen years as a man in the monastery of Solowestsk, where she was known as Brother Arsene. The countess, who is now about forty years of age, was the heroine of a much-discussed love affair, the "Morning Leader" states. A duel fought between her lover and her husband ended fatally for the latter, and the lover, conscience-stricken, retired to the monastery of Solowestsk. The countess, unable to bear the separation, disguised herself, and, to be near her lover, gained access to the convent, and lived there unsuspected during all the eighteen years.

CELEBRATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT CAPE TOWN.

Great Scenes of Rejoicing and Enthusiasm.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Reuter wires from Cape Town that the celebrations in connection with the Union have opened. Lord Gladstone, General Botha, Lord Methuen and the Mayor of Cape Town with a brilliant gathering boarded "the "Balmoral Castle," and welcomed the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The harbour and city were radiant with decorations, which have never been equalled in South Africa.

The Duke and Duchess and Princess Patricia landed amid salutes from the warships, and massed bands played the National Anthem. A procession was then formed and proceeded to the City Hall, through streets lined with troops and a cheering throngs. In the City Hall were the leaders of South Africa, representatives of the Overseas Dominions and a vast and enthusiastic assemblage.

The Duke of Connaught, replying to numerous addresses, thanked those present, on behalf of King George, for their loyal devotion. His Royal Highness said he was deeply sensible of the honour of taking King George's place. It would, however, have been a fitting culmination of South Africa's efforts towards unity and conciliation, if its Parliament had been opened by the son of a Monarch, who was associated all his life with the love of peace and hate of discord.

LORD MORLEY.

Rumoured Desire to Retire.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The *Irish Times* states that Lord Morley has intimated to Mr. Asquith his wish to retire and that Lord Crewe will succeed him. Reuter's representative on enquiring at the India Office was informed that there is no announcement to be made.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Election of New York Governor.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The campaign is most fierce on the eve of the election for the State-Governorship of New York.

The *New York Post* says that Mr. Roosevelt is working most vigorously to avert a disaster from infuriated Democratic attacks, and that Mr. Roosevelt is chiefly worried by the dissatisfaction of Labour and the lukewarmness of the Catholics, since the incident at the Vatican in the spring.

Mr. Root, in a speech, declared that the defeat of Mr. Stimson, Mr. Roosevelt's nominee, would mean Mr. Roosevelt's candidature for the Presidency in 1912.

CHINESE PARLIAMENT.

Early Meeting Expected.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Reuter wires from Peking that in the Assembly to-day Prince Yu-Lang said that the entire nation agreed that an early meeting of Parliament was necessary. The statement was received with prolonged cheers, it being regarded as an expression of Government's concurrence.

TARIFF REFORM.

Phenomenal Progress.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The report of the Tariff Reform League declares that the movement has made phenomenal progress in Lancashire. There are now forty branches in Lancashire and Cheshire, and twenty others are completing their organisation with a membership of 30,000. The propaganda is most active, and meetings are constantly held. Stalls in the market-places are selling tariff literature.

MORE LABOUR TROUBLES.

Serious Strike in South Wales.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Twenty-seven thousand South Wales miners have struck, contrary to the advice of their leaders.

Their Agent, speaking in Glamorgan, said he feared the strike would develop into a national stoppage.

AVIATION.

New Height Record.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Reuter wires from New York that the American Mr. Johnstone has reached height of 11,714 feet in his aeroplane.

RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne Cup Result.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The race for the Melbourne Cup was run at Flemington to-day. Result:—

Comedy King	1
Trafalgar	2
Apple Pie	3

Thirty ran.

The race was won by a short neck with two lengths between the second and third.

The betting at the start was:—10 to 1 against Comedy King, 4 to 1 against Trafalgar, 16 to 1 against Apple Pie.

PLAGUE SCARE IN SUFFOLK.

Area of Infection Widened.

VIGOROUS RAT CAMPAIGN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The rat crusade in Suffolk is extending, as plague-infected animals have been found over a wider area. It is estimated that ten thousand rats are being killed daily. Ailing domestic cats are also being destroyed. Some of them have been found to be infected.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

British Force at Lingah.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Great Britain has warned Persia that she will be held responsible for any harm done to British subjects in connection with the Shiraz disturbances.

Reuter learns that the negotiations between the Persian Government and the Imperial Bank of Persia for a loan of £1,200,000 are still proceeding. They may be delayed owing to Cabinet changes.

The British force at Lingah is from 100 to 160 men with four guns. They were landed by the cruiser "Fox" at the request of the Deputy-Governor and the British Vice-Consul for the protection of the inhabitants.

LATER

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Government has paid in advance a quarterly instalment of the allowance of the ex-Shah, as the result of a joint Anglo-Russian Note insisting that the payment be made.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Constantinople telegrams state that the promoters of the Persian demonstration held on 24th October are disappointed at the non-receipt of a reply to the telegram to the Kaiser. It is not improbable that, failing reply, they will repudiate the telegram.

COTTON FIRE AT ALEXANDRIA.

Damage Thirty Lakhs.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Reuter telegraphs from Alexandria that a German cotton press and six thousand bales are burning in the Minetel bassal quarter. The loss is estimated at £200,000.

TSAR AND KAISER TO MEET.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Russian Foreign Minister, with two high officials, has left for Darmstadt, whence he will proceed to Potsdam on the occasion of the forthcoming meeting between the Tsar and the Kaiser.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The death is announced of Sir William Agnew, the famous picture dealer.

[Sir William Agnew, Chairman of Bradbury, Agnew and Co., printers, publishers and proprietors of "Punch;" President of the Manchester Children's Hospital; President of the Whitworth Institute; Vice-President, Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, was born in 1825, son of Thomas Agnew of Manchester. He married in 1861 Mary, daughter of G.F. Kenworthy, Peel Hall, Astley and has four sons. He was educated privately and entered Parliament as a Liberal Member in 1880 for S. E. Lancashire; in 1885 for the Stretford Division of Lancashire; was president of the Salford Liberal Association, and of the Manchester Reform Club. For many years Sir William was the head of the firm of Thomas Agnew and Sons, publishers and art dealers of London, Liverpool and Manchester. He had latterly retired from that firm. He was created a Baronet in 1895. His heir is George William Agnew, M.P., who was born in 1852.]

THE MADRAS GOVERNORSHIP.

Some Suggested Names.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

From private letter received from London, we understand, writes the "West Coast Spectator," Sir Lawrence Jenkins stands the best chance of being appointed Governor of Madras. Sir Lawrence does not care to come to Madras, but it is said the Secretary of State is anxious to post to Madras a staunch Liberal statesman, who is endowed with sympathy and kindness for the Indian people. Sir Lawrence has had few interviews with Lord Morley and it is understood pressure is being brought to bear upon the great jurist and statesman to accept the Madras satrapy. Our corresspondent informs us Sir J. Rees was never thought of by Lord Morley in connection with the Governorship, but his friends are moving earth and heaven to get his nomination. The other names mentioned in political circles in connection with the Governorship are those of Sir John Hewett, the popular Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, and Anglo-Indians may not believe it, Sir Henry Cotton.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Programme for the Far East.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 1.

From German cables to the Straits papers the following is gleaned:—The German Crown Prince's itinerary for the East is:—Reach Singapore, February 20th; thence visit Bangkok, Batavia and Hongkong, reaching Shanghai on 31st March. Subsequent dates for the China tour are:—Tsingtou on April 4th; Tientsin and Peking 24th. In Japan visits will be paid to Yokohama, Tokio, Nagasaki, and Hiogo. Leave Vladivostock on May 16th for Moscow and St. Peterburg.

ALLEGED CHILD SACRIFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

On appeal, the Allahabad High Court has acquitted all the accused in the Etawa child murder case. The prosecution alleged that Suraj Kuar and Sheo Shankar Fakir caused a Brahman boy to be sacrificed, and obtained its flesh to be given to a woman, who had no son, so that a son would be born.

VICEROY'S SIMLA RETREAT.

Right of Way Question.

STRONG OBJECTIONS URGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—As there appears to be some misunderstanding in regard to the roads on "The Retreat" estate at Mashobra, the following statement of the case is communicated for information:—

"The Retreat" is situated in the Koti State, and is the property of the Ruling Chief. It came into the possession of Sir Edward Buck about the year 1882, but was resold by him, during the Viceroyalty of Lord Elgin to the Rana, who simultaneously transferred the property to the Government of India on a perpetual lease. The estate was acquired by the Government of India in order to provide the Viceroy with a suburban retreat as a means of rest from official and social obligations at Simla. In the documents relating to the lease of the property, there is no reference to the question of any existing right of way, but when the boundaries of the estate were demarcated, the owner of two neighbouring houses "Dukoni" and "The Bower," preferred a verbal claim on his own behalf to a right of way, via "The Retreat" road, to these two houses. The claim was re-asserted in writing after the conclusion of the lease, and it was then urged that a public right of way had always existed, but that the claimant would be satisfied, if his personal claim were formally recognised. The existence of a right of way was not admitted by the Government of India, but the necessity for taking any active steps in pursuance of this view did not arise at the time. Before leaving India, Lord Elgin recorded a note recommending that the matter in dispute should be settled by the improvement of the existing roads in the vicinity for the convenience of the public or by arbitration. During the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon the road continued to be used by the occupants of the neighbouring properties and others, but as no actual annoyance was experienced at the time, the question was allowed to rest.

Lord Curzon left on record a note urging the necessity of settling the dispute finally. The roads concerned traverse "The Retreat" property from end of end, at one point passing as close as four hundred and eighty-five feet to the house itself, and are so opposed to the privacy of the estate that owing to the increasing traffic consequent on the growth of Simla, it was considered desirable in the time of the present Viceroy to close it to the public. While not admitting the right of way, the Government of India decided at the same time so to improve the traffic facilities in the neighbourhood that there should be no reasonable cause for complaint. In order, however, that the public might have ample opportunity of representing their objections or requirements, the Government of India further decided that the whole question should be the subject of a full enquiry by an official, Mr. Harrison. Mr. Harrison will consider and report whether the roads already made meet the necessities of the public traffic, whether any further roads require to be made and being made, whether any compensation and what compensation is due to the owners of any properties, which may be depreciated in value owing to the closing of "The Retreat" roads. The enquiry will be commenced on the 1st of November at Mahasu within the jurisdiction of the Koti State, and the public will be afforded every opportunity of making any representations they wish to the officer holding the enquiry. It may also be explained that the road work already carried out consists of the widening and improvement of the Pagu road from the Filter Beds to Charabra, thus securing the convenience of the public passing between Simla and Charabra and places beyond, and the construction of a new road from the gate of "The Bower" to the Mashobra Bazar in order that it may be unnecessary for the public to go close to "The Retreat" in the traffic from the bazar in the Charabra Pagu direction. The Government of India are also prepared to consider the construction of a road on the south boundary of "The Retreat" estate in place of the present road from the Simla entrance of the estate to the Charabra road gate. This road running at a higher level on the same side of the hill would afford the public equal facilities to those they have previously enjoyed without interfering with the privacy of "The Retreat" grounds.

LATER.

Mr. H. M. Harrison, Divisional Judge at Amballa, is now at Mashobra, Simla, receiving and hearing objections regarding the proposal to close the Retreat right of way. Among the papers which have already reached him are the following:—

The Rana of Koti, the landlord of the Retreat estate, in course of his letter, writes as follows:—"As the Ruler and Chief of Koti State, I must point out to you that except with my express authority and sanction it is derogation from my undoubted rights hitherto recognized by the Government of India that any disputes concerning the property in my State should be adjudicated upon by any one except myself. I alone in the State have power to grant lands and issue leases and to settle all the conditions relating to property. I cannot, therefore, without a protest allow another authority to take away my rights and settle these questions of property, concerning which if any dispute arises, a suit should be brought in the Court of the Ruler of the State according to due form of Law.

"With regard to the dispute concerning the right of way through the Retreat estate which property the Government of India itself holds simply as a tenant on a lease granted by me, I have to state that this road for 60 years and more has been an open and public road. I myself and my officials have frequent occasion to use this road when going from Koti to Simla or from Simla to Koti. Recently I have been requested by practically all my tenants in Mashobra and Mahasu as well as by a number of influential residents in Simla again to make a declaration that the road in question has been and is an open and public road. Accordingly I have done so and again do so now and I hereby protest against any proposal on the part of any one to close it unless another equally good road, which shall be acceptable to myself and all my tenants concerned, is constructed through the forest and is always maintained in good order at Government expense."

The Honorary Secretary of the Simla House Proprietors Association which numbers 75 members, mostly Europeans, sends in a strong protest against the proposed closing of the road. The letter from the Association begins:—"The closing of the path in question would deprive the Simla public of the privilege of passing through the most beautiful forest scenery now left in the vicinity of Simla and we see no reason why a right which the public have enjoyed from time immemorial should now be taken from them. Finally, We desire to say that as house proprietors ourselves we are deprived of all rights of citizenship except the doubtful privilege of having to collect taxes for the Simla Municipality. We deeply sympathise with our fellow house-holders on the Mahasu Ridge in the danger they are of having their legal rights curtailed."

The Punjab Trades Association have addressed a letter to Mr. Harrison in a similar strain stating there is ample evidence the path has always been open and public. The letter closes:—"If the Government of India is dissatisfied with the terms on which it holds the Retreat estate from the Rana of Koti, the Punjab Trades Association is prepared to take over the lease even though it should involve the payment of an enhanced annual rent to the Rana of Koti to guarantee the said rental to the Koti Estate and to convert the Estate into a public park for the benefit of the station."

The protest from the Mashobra and Mahasu householders is signed by 18 gentlemen who practically own the whole of the Mashobra and Mahasu ridges in Koti State.

Another protest which is signed by the general public in Simla contains the names of leading residents and of some of the highest officials in the Government Service and is also supported by three banks and all the leading hotels in the station.

Lastly, Mr. Harrison has received letters demanding compensation from certain householders. These claims are believed to amount to a very large sum.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

The Viceroy is expected to arrive at Allahabad on the 9th instant at 11 a.m. at the Exhibition station. He will there receive an address from the Municipality and then drive to the ground to lay the foundation-stone of the Memorial Pillar.

After this ceremony, Lady Minto will receive an address from the Indian ladies.

Their Excellencies will then leave Allahabad at 2 p.m.

Subscriptions to the Minto Pillar Fund now amount to one lakh thirty-five thousand and five hundred. The Gaikwar has been pleased to become a patron.

THE DALAI LAMA.

China's Envoy's Failure to Negotiate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

I learn that the Dalai Lama and suite will in all probability come down to Calcutta during the cold weather. It is understood that the negotiations with the Chinese Envoy have not progressed satisfactorily. His Excellency has, in fact, been treated with a certain degree of indifference by His Holiness and the entourage, it being considered that an Envoy of higher rank should have been sent. It is probable that the mission of the Envoy will prove abortive and that an official of superior rank will be then sent to treat with the Dalai Lama.

KHUDA BUX DACOITY CASE.

Long Tale of Dark Deeds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

Forty-one out of forty-seven accused in the Khuda Bux Gang Dacoity Case have just been committed to the Moradabad Sessions. Five hundred and seven witnesses were examined for the prosecution alone.

The gang had evaded detection for years, when the leader, Khuda Bux, was transported for life and offered to disclose the crimes committed by the gang. He was granted a pardon and disclosed no less than seventy-two crimes.

In his judgment the Committing Magistrate remarks:—The case unfolds an alarming tale of dark deeds, the perilous practices of rapacious robberies and deadly dacoity, of terrible tortures and merciless murders.

FATAL FERRY ACCIDENT IN MYSORE.

Boatman's Suicide.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 1.

Intelligence has been received from Vaniambady, a town about 100 miles from Bangalore, that a party of seventeen school children and their teachers have been drowned, while crossing a ferry over the Koyalanchi stream. The boat capsized in midstream and as none of the children could be saved the report adds that the boatman did away with himself rather than face the families of the children who perished.

BABU CHARGES A POLICE OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

A case which has caused some sensation in the locality is pending in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Officer of the Uluberia District, Howrah. The complainant is Babu Tincouri Chakravarti and the accused a police officer of Amta Thana. The case is under section 504 and 506 I. P. Code. On the institution of the case the District Officer ordered a local enquiry into the matter. The report of the investigating officer will be submitted on the 4th of November.

INDIAN PORTER'S HEROISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

A few days ago Reuter wired that the Edward Medal has been presented to Ram Lal Bauri, a porter in the service of the East Indian Railway, for an act of heroism in saving the lives of some children.

It appears that on the 14th of March last year Ram Lal Bauri, employed as a shunting porter on the East Indian Railway, was sitting upon the brake of the first of eight wagons, which were being shunted upon the Panchgatchia Colliery siding, belonging to the Lutchipur Coal Company. As the wagons went around a curve, he noticed three children playing upon the line. He jumped off and picked up two of the children, and was trying to get hold of the third when a wagon reached her and ran over her. He also was knocked down, but escaped injury.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Nov. 1.

The next All India Theosophical Convention will be held in Adyar from December 26th to 30th. The subject of Mr. Arundale's convention lectures will be the Growth of National Consciousness in the light of Theosophy." An Educational Conference shall meet on December 31st and papers on educational topics will be read by educationists of the country. Mr. Arundale also represents Theosophy at the next Convention of Religions to be held at Allahabad in January next.

NILGIRIS AS HEALTH RESORT.

A Popularising Movement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, Nov. 1.

At a meeting of over twenty residents and officials at the Masonic Hall, with Mr. Lionel Davidson, Collector, in the chair, a Nilgiri Information Bureau was brought into existence yesterday. The objects of the Bureau will be to make known the attractions of the Nilgiri plateau. It will include as ex-officio members the Collector of the Nilgiris, the Divisional Officer, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, the Civil Surgeon of Ootacamund and the Municipal Chairman of Ootacamund and Coonoor, with a working Committee of Mr. Oakes as President; Mr. Walker, Vice-President; Mr. Klein, Hony. Secretary, and Messrs. Irvine and Parry as members.

Mr. Davidson advocated the advertising of the place far and wide as from a variety of causes Ootacamund was suffering from temporary depression which the movement was to combat. He dwelt at length on the attractions of Nilgiri scenery, sport and the facilities for botanical and entomological research and advocated the dissemination of pamphlets dilating on such attractions and giving information as to cost of living, etc., far and wide. He said the Bureau would also have a negative duty in controverting at times exaggerated and distorted accounts of passing disabilities which might appear in the Anglo-Indian Press and which are calculated to harm local interests. For instance, he said a single case of typhoid might give rise to the story that Ootacamund was a hot-bed of enteric or a valve in the main sewer getting out of order might liken the lake to a cesspool or neglect to take warning of a railway company's regulations by a visitor might lead to magnified accounts of the cost of taking luggage to the Nilgiris, while ignorance of the law as to the levy of the Municipal servants' tax might induce a distorted view of the visitor's fiscal liabilities. Mr. Oakes, in proposing one of the resolutions, gave expression to his opinion that the cheaper rates of home passages probably took many visitors who heretofore visited Ootacamund.

HOWRAH POISONING CASE.

Both Accused Allowed Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The Howrah sensation advanced another stage yesterday when Blanche McDermott and Fred W. Bennett, who were arrested the previous day on charges of having murdered Sergeant T. J. McDermott, of the Government Railway Police, Howrah, were placed before Mr. W. S. Hopkins, District Magistrate of Howrah, and formally remanded. The proceedings which took place in the Magistrate's house at 4-40 in the afternoon were quite informal and only lasted a few minutes. Mr. Westmacott of Messrs. Orr, Dignam and Co., appeared for Mrs. McDermott, and Bennett was represented by Basanto Kumar Dutt, a local pleader.

The Magistrate opened the proceedings by saying.—I am willing to grant bail. I have just been through the papers.

The Magistate:—I had better fix the date of hearing. When is the police inquiry likely to be finished?

Inspector Amrita Lal Sinha:—In ten or twelve days.

The Magistrate then announced that the accused would be released on a bail of Rs. 5,000 each in two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each to appear on the 15th November. In default of bail the accused would be remanded to jail.

The pleader asked that if Bennett could not find bail he should be sent to Alipore Jail instead of being remanded to police custody.

The Magistrate:—If it would suit the accused in any way I am willing to send the male prisoner to the Alipore Jail.

Mr. Westmacott:—It might be difficult to find bail to-night as far as my accused is concerned.

The Magistrate:—Bennett, would you prefer Alipore Jail to the Howrah lock-up? There is no accommodation for European prisoners here.

Bennett:—Yes.

Mr. Westmacott:—Up to what time will they be kept in Court?

The Magistrate:—If you think you can manage to get bail by this evening, I might keep them until then.

Mr. Westmacott:—I am rather doubtful if we can furnish bail to-day. My client and her brother have some money, but it is in the hands of Mr. Kinney, the Administrator General. I can see him, and I might arrange for bail later in the evening.

The Magistrate:—I think the best plan would be for you to make up your minds to furnish bail to-morrow, then they can be sent to the Alipore Jail and you can give information to me and send your sureties down to Alipore Jail.

Mr. Kinney that evening and if he did he could probably arrange for bail at once.

The Magistrate:—If you do so and send me word, I will inform the Jail authorities at once.

This concluded the proceedings and later in the evening, the two accused were removed to the Alipore Central Jail.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Gardens' Superintendent Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

Albert Edward Brown, formerly Superintendent of Government Gardens at Allahabad, has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of criminal breach of trust with reference to sum of Rs. 3,000 odd belonging to Government.

MISCONDUCT OF A VAKIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

At the High Court to-day, Justices Wallis, Krishnaswamy Iyer and Ayling found Mr. N. K. Ramaswamy Iyer, High Court Vakil, Tanjore, guilty of professional misconduct in having made unfounded allegations against the Sessions Judge of Tanjore and reprimanded him and ordered him to pay the costs of the High Court proceedings.

CANON J. W. WILLINK, Vicar of Yarmouth, states in his "Parish Magazine" that during the twelve months ended September 30, 5,632 letters and 1,909 postcards were the output from the vicarage, a total of 7,591. This works out at an average, per day—including Sundays and holidays—of 15. Canon Willink observes: "No one, I think, can have any idea of what this large correspondence involves. It seems to be wholly inseparable from the portion of a modern vicar of a large parish, and it tends to get heavier and heavier as time goes by."

AN AUTUMN VISIT TO KASHMIR.

I.

THE JOURNEY.

WHEN people describe Kashmir, it is to tell of spring sunshine, of the melting of the snows and the birth of the flowers. Kashmir as an autumn paradise is not so well known, therefore the description of the Happy Valley as it appears in October and November may prove of interest to your readers.

I have never visited Kashmir in the spring, so I can make no comparisons at the same time, though I can imagine how entrancingly beautiful it must be, and have no desire to alter by one jot or tittle the perfect scene on which I gaze.

In order to reach Kashmir a lengthy and unique journey must first be undertaken. Though I call it unique and lengthy it is a perfectly easy journey on which the least adventurous may cheerfully set forth. At the beginning of October all the worst heat is over and dust is the only real drawback. To describe our journey from the start I may mention that our train arrived at Rawalpindi about four in the afternoon. A carriage was waiting for us, so we immediately set off on our drive to Murree where we intended to spend the night. Our servants, and a certain amount of luggage followed in a tonga and the heavier luggage was put in an ekka which reached Srinagar seven days later.

At Tret, twenty-five miles from Pindi, we stopped and had dinner. The dak bungalow was clean and tidy, and we heartily wished later on we had arranged to sleep there the night. The remaining ten miles to Murree were very steep, the night was dark and no one carried lamps. There were, too, an extraordinary number of bullock-carts on the road, and they were so heavily laden and clumsy that they continually blocked our way. They reminded me of the travelling menageries of my youth which might occasionally be met swaying and bumping through the English lanes on their way to their next camping ground.

There was so much shouting and blowing of his horn on the part of our garrywalla, such fierce disputes among the bullock-cart drivers, and such endless and vexatious delays that Jim, my brother, was heard to remark grimly—"Up to this I have never understood why so many people settle in Kashmir, but, now, I see, it is because they could never make up their minds to face the return journey."

However the small contretemps of the previous night, were forgotten next morning, during our drive through the lovely forests which surround Murree. Here graceful chestnuts, pines and maples intermingle in a profusion which is both fascinating and impressive.

We drove rapidly down hill till we reached Kohalu, the last village in British territory.

An enthusiast had once written to me describing the journey to Kashmir, and had said: "You cannot imagine how thrilled I felt when first the grand seething waters of the Jhelum burst in all their glory on my sight." I had been expecting all the morning to receive a similar thrill, so it was something of an anti-climax when my brother pointed down the khud and exclaimed: "I say there's an awfully jolly looking trout stream down there." While we were craning our necks to see the stream, our gharry-walla lent towards us from the box, and said very impressively "Dekho Sahib, Jhelum hai."

Alas! for the downfall of human hopes, the Jhelum so impressive in the spring, when filled with the waters from the melting snows, is but a very average stream in the autumn. Nevertheless all hail Jhelum River. I owe you much, for have you not let me rest happily upon your bosom these many days?

At Kohalu we halted for a couple of hours, and had lunch. Here the dak bungalow Khitmagar always provides beef for travellers to eat, because it is the last they will taste for many a day. All through the possessions of the Maharaja of Kashmir, the cow is held sacred, may not be killed. It is said that a grocer at Srinagar used to sell Leibeg, but when this was discovered all the Leibeg tins were seized and thrown into the river. There is a tale told of a certain Sahib who lived in Kashmir and was very fond of beef. When a great desire to have some beef possessed him, he would wait till he heard a bear had been shot, then he would take his 'shikari' aside and say: "I would like to get some of that bear's meat for dinner." Subsequently a dish of so-called bear's stake would be served to him.

We spent our first night in Kashmir territory at Dulai, where there is a most fascinating bungalow. Lady Ripon, I believe, christened it "Honeymoon Cottage" when she lunched here in 1883. After dinner we sat in the starlight listening to the murmur of the river and watching the logs tossing hither and thither in the current. These logs are quite a feature in the landscape. They are cut in the Kashmir forests, launched into streams tributary to Jhelum, and they float down the river till they reach the Punjab plains. Here they are retrieved in the shallow waters and sold at a fair profit. We saw hundred of logs which had missed their way lying like derelicts piled up on each side of the river's bank. I suppose they will be refloated next spring. In the mean time, I wondered why they were not stolen. However I learnt that if any one was found meddling with them it was almost a hanging matter.

We left Dulai early in the morning and drove as far as Chakoti forty-three miles distant. We were much interested to see for the first time a man cross the river by one of the famous rope bridges. It must, indeed, be nerve-shaking work to hang as it were by a mere thread above a seething torrent. There are parts of Kashmir, where aversion to using such a bridge, has kept people practically prisoners for life in the district of their birth. But before reaching Chakoti we drove over a bridge where two years ago an English man in crossing was struck by a falling boulder, knocked into the river, and drowned in sight of his wife, who was sitting in a tonga. Thus a bridge made on the latest scientific principles may prove even less safe than the primitive bridge of rope.

Our third and last day's drive was most beautiful and interesting. Ever since we had entered Kashmir territory our road had closely followed the course of the Jhelum. Owing to there being so little water, the river had failed to excite any real admiration. During our last day's drive, however, we passed some splendid and picturesque rapids. The river thundering down between great precipices of rugged rock was a most arresting and remarkable sight.

As we stood looking downward at the seething, swishing, mass of waters far below us, our garrywalla came and looked over our shoulders and observed that only last spring an ekka with three servants of the Maharaja had fallen over the cliff at this point. I peered down to see if I could discover any bones, or other signs of the disaster, but the garrywalla shook his head. The river in the spring time, he said, was twice as high, and it had carried away both ekka, pony and men and nothing had been seen of them since.

If the Jhelum valley road was said to be haunted, I should scarcely be surprised. The construction of part of the road cost immense labour, and many lives. In less than four years fifty-four workmen were killed. Some fell over precipices, others were crushed by falling rocks, and it is believed also that twenty additional lives were lost through snake-bite.

However, I challenge the gloomiest philosopher to let his mind dwell long on the tragedies and sorrows of this life, when the world is flooded with sunshine and the call to seek the Unknown is sounding in his ears. On their gallant ponies who do your work so cheerfully, on, or to, the Vale of Kashmir whither we would be, quickly then, with fresh ponies at frequent stages, we leave the miles behind, and before the sun has thought of setting we are beside our house-boat on the banks of the river at Barramulla. Thus came to an end the long drive, we had, it must be confessed, somewhat dreaded, but, from which we had as a matter of fact, derived no little pleasure. Without a doubt the eight bungalows placed at interval along the road between Murree and Srinagar are a great mitigation. Wherever the spirit moved us, we stopped at one or other of these bungalows, assured of finding a smiling Khitmagar ready to attend to all our needs. Everyone, however, who has experienced the charm of a river journey, will know how willing we were to exchange the dust and clatter of the prosaic highroad, for the leisurely calm of the Jhelum waterway.

K. F. G.

MR. HARRY LAUDER, in opening the Wimbledon Hippodrome, and presenting the silver cup won by the Skating Rink Hockey Club, remarked that he had not had time to skate, otherwise he believed he would have been a skater. That reminded him, too, that he put on skates only once. "My boy," he said, "induced me to try them in the billiard room of my house, and I went into the fireplace in about half a minute. I haven't had them on since."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Provision for Storm Water.

At the November meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which will be held next Monday, the following items of public interest, among others, will be submitted for consideration:—

ROAD-WATERING.

The Municipal Commissioner has requested sanction for an additional Budget grant for Rs. 12,000 to supplement the current year's budget provision of Rs. 75,000 for road-watering. In making the request the Commissioner, in a letter to the Corporation, states:—The excess is anticipated on account of (1) the rate for the supply of bullock pairs for the current year being higher by annas 2 per pair than last year, and (2) the following new roads having been taken over from the Improvement Trust in May last:—(1) Sandhurst Road from Parel Road to Dongri Street, (2) Princess Street, from Queen's Road to Lohar Chawl, (3) the widened portion of Cumnam Kiln Road, between Girgaum Back Road and Sandhurst Road, (4) Gilder Street from Club Road to Arthur Road, (5) Souter Street, (6) Roads 1 to 12 in Agripada West. The long break in the monsoon which occurred this year also has necessitated the watering of the roads during the monsoon months. Notwithstanding the increased number of hydrants, the increasing requirements of the public and the dust caused by motors necessitates so much more watering that an increase in the grant is inevitable. I have the honour accordingly to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 12,000 from Surplus Cash Balances for the purpose.

THE STORM-WATER DRAINS.

With reference to a Resolution of the Corporation, dated the 30th June, the Commissioner has reported that the storm-water drains running from Bellasis Bridge to Love Grove and from Jacob's Circle to Worli give cause of complaint. But their circumstances are so different that it is necessary to distinguish between them. The channel which leads from Bellasis Bridge to Love Grove is a continuation of the closed channel which runs under Falkland Road as far as Bellasis Bridge. Where the open main drain begins, there is a controlled connection between the storm water drain and the main sewer. In the fair season, immediately after the rains, the end of the closed drain is shut off from the open main drain and the sewer is opened. The sullage therefore which enters from various causes into the different storm water drains in the City and finds its way to the Bellasis Bridge is admitted into the sewer. In the rains, however, it is necessary to close the connection between the storm-water drain and the sewer at the Bellasis Bridge and that between the closed and open main drain is opened so that the storm-waters pass freely into the open main drain and flow down to Love Grove. There is thus a considerable amount of sullage and even sewage in the open drain during the rains, but so long as the rains continue, the impure matter is so diluted as not to constitute a serious nuisance. After the cessation of the rains, however, though no further sullage or storm-water is admitted into the open drain, and although the liquid in the drain is pumped out at Love Grove, very considerable nuisance is caused by the mud and sludge that remains in the drain. It is not possible to remove this sludge till towards the end of the fair season when it has attained a considerable degree of dryness, firstly because it is almost impossible for men to work in it and secondly because the removal of the mud and spreading it on the banks would cause more serious nuisance than allowing it to remain in the drain while the cost of carting it away to a spot where it would be inoffensive would be very heavy. All that can be done therefore is to cut a channel in it to allow the liquid portion as far as possible to reach Love Grove and to wait till the mud dries. I should add that the gradual carrying out of the work of remodelling of common house gullies will prevent much of the sullage which used to enter storm-water drains from doing so as it will now find its way direct into the sewers. The Low Level Channel from the Mahalaxmi Station to Worli is much less objectionable, partly because there are no sewers in the locality and therefore no connections between the channel and any sewer, and partly because, as it does not run through any thickly inhabited parts of the town, it does not receive on much to of the sullage water from the streets, and partly also because it receives a large amount of fresh rain water direct from the open lands upon the banks. Owing, however, to the absence of pumps at Worli a considerable amount of water remains in the channel throughout the fair season and this is liable to stagnate and cause a nuisance. The Health Officer reports that mosquito larvæ of a Malaria carrying description has been found at various times in the stagnant water of both these drains. It is therefore clear that conditions prejudicial to health exist and the only question is to what extent expenditure to remove them will be justified. As regards the channel from the Bellasis Bridge to Love Grove it would be an onerous advantage to have it covered for a further distance just as it is covered as far as the Bridge. The distance from Bellasis Bridge to Clerk Road is 3,511 feet and at an estimated rate of Rs. 80 per foot the cost of covering it would amount to Rs. 2,80,000. This expense appears prohibitive and it will be sufficient to cover it as far as Arthur Road, a length of about 1,000 feet, at a cost of Rs 80,000. This would terminate the unpleasant odours which at present issue from it in the neighbourhood of inhabited quarters. The lower stages of the channel should remain open, but it should be diverted from Love Grove into the Low Level Channel No. I running from the Mahalaxmi Station to Worli. This diversion will in any case be necessary in connection with the proposed new outfall at Love Grove as the creek into which waters of the storm-water drain now emerge forms a place of collection for sewage from the outfall and perhaps constitutes the greater portion of the nuisance now existing. The cost of diversion into the Low Level Channel would be about Rs. 56,745. The Low Level Channel itself does not require much to be done to it as it causes practically no nuisance except near Worli. The pitching, however, has been badly done and needs repairing almost throughout its length. The provision of pumps at Worli is extremely desirable. They will not only prevent nuisance from stagnant water during the fair season but they will allow of the rapid discharge of the water during the rains. At present the sluices cannot be opened at certain stages of the tide. The channels therefore remain full and delay is caused in the running off of water from areas flooded by heavy rain. The provision of these pumps is estimated to cost Rs 90,000 and the current expenditure is calculated at Rs. 6,000 per annum. The measures will, I think, be recognised by the Corporation as being necessary but the consideration of the funds involved may perhaps be postponed until a decision as to the sewage outfall and as to the means by which the expenditure thereby to be incurred is to be met has been come to.

THE HARBOUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Several residents of Mazagon have addressed the Corporation stating that the Corporation had acquiesced in the proposal to close 1st, 2nd and 3rd Carpenter Streets in connection with the Harbour Branch Railway on condition that the Port Trustees would provide overbridges, and footbridges at certain places and a roadway between the Railway fence and the Pedder Market Compound Wall joining both the Nobob Tank Road and the Dockyard Road; that with a view to giving a convenient access to the market a portion of the fence was kept open in 1st Carpenter Street; that this passage was closed in March 1907 although the roadway referred to above was not constructed, but that on a petition having been made to the Municipal Commissioner it was re-opened; that since May last the passage has again been closed; and that in reply to a representation to the Municipal Commissioner they have been informed "that the Secretary, Port Trust, reports that there is a way between the railway fence and the building acquired by the Port Trust which is now being used by pedestrians" and that "the building will shortly be removed and a cross-road between the 2nd and 3rd Carpenter Streets will be constructed which will remove the grievance at present felt." It is stated that the cross-road referred to by the Port Trust Secretary is not the roadway required by the Corporation between the Nobob Tank Road and Dockyard Road; that in addition to the roadway required by the Municipality it a foot-bridge be constructed at one of the streets in question their grievance will be remedied.

The Commissioner being requested to report on the subject, forwarded a letter from the Port Trust Secretary for information of the Corporation, from which, the Commissioner states, it would be seen that the cause of complaint will shortly be removed and that in the meantime the Port Trust have adopted

means to reduce inconvenience to the public as far as possible.

OFFER FOR THE FREE LIBRARY BUILDING.

Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadvala has addressed the following letter to the Municipal Commissioner, which the latter officer has forwarded to the Corporation for consideration:—

"I have the honour to state that some years ago I dedicated to the public of Bombay the "People's Free Reading Room and Library." The Hon'ble Justice Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. Narandas Purshotumdas and myself are the Trustees of the Institution at present. Enclosed you will find the latest report of this Institution which you will notice is a great facility to the poorer classes of the people of Bombay who cannot afford to pay any subscriptions. Being anxious to see the Institution placed on a sound footing for the future I respectfully beg to make the following proposals for the favourable consideration of yourself and the Corporation:—That I place with the Corporation a sum of Rs. two lacs which should be utilised for erecting a building in the Fort, preferably on a portion of the site of the Bhattia Baug, which I understand the Corporation have resolved to demolish, to accommodate the present Reading Room and Library together with separate accommodation for the records of files, Librarian's office, &c., and a fairly good hall to accommodate about 500 people, where now and again lectures of public utility may be given. That the building and the library shall be dedicated to the public, whereof the Municipality will have the sole charge. That the Corporation will maintain the Reading Room and Library. That the Institution shall be known as hitherto by the name of "People's Free Reading Room and Library."

PROPOSED USING OF A LEVEL-CROSSING.

The Municipal Commissioner has forwarded a copy of Government letter, (Railway) Public Works Department, regarding the proposed closing of the Breach Candy Road level-crossing on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and requested opinion of the Corporation in the matter. He has appended a copy of the Executive Engineer's report on the subject. The Commissioner writes that he agrees with the Engineer in thinking that the proposal is open to objection, and that as can be seen from the Agent's letter to Government that the traffic over the level crossing is very considerable and that the closing of it will necessitate a considerable detour to persons using the roads in the vicinity.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla has given notice of his intention to move the following proposition:—

"That a committee consisting of counsellors to be named at the meeting be appointed to prepare a representation to Government inviting their attention to the financial provisions of the Calcutta Improvement Bill now before the Bengal Legislative Council and requesting them to provide with the sanction of the Government of India similar financial assistance for the Bombay Improvement Trust, so that the liability upon the citizens of Bombay may not be proportionately greater than what is proposed to be imposed upon the residents of Calcutta."

RESCINDING A DIVORCE DECREE.

English Law Followed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

In the High Court to-day, the Chief Justice and Justices Krishnaswamy Iyer and Ayling delivered judgment in a reserved case under the Indian Divorce Act. Mr. William Dare, who was the petitioner in the District Court of South Malabar, obtained a decree for the dissolution of his marriage and this decree was under section 17 of the Act submitted to the High Court for confirmation. Before the decree absolute was passed by the High Court the petitioner became reconciled to his wife and took her back. Mr. C. Kunhi Raman, High Court Vakil, on behalf of the petitioner, then argued an application before their Lordships for rescinding the decree of the District Court and for dismissing the original petition for divorce. The Vakil submitted that there was no special provision in the Indian Act for such a case as the present. The general provisions of section 7 ought, therefore, be made applicable to it. Section 7 laid down that in the absence of any special provision the English Law of Divorce was to be followed.

Their Lordships in their judgment held that the decree of the District Court should be rescinded and that the petition might be dismissed as prayed for.

PROFESSOR ASHLEY AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The problem of how limited incomes are to meet, the apparently unlimited increase in the cost of living is the problem which is disturbing the domestic happiness of families in every civilised land to-day.

Prof. W. J. Ashley, of Birmingham University, discusses the problem as it affects the United Kingdom in the "Evening News" in a valuable series of articles.

"To fully appreciate the situation," he says, "it is necessary to observe that the increased cost of living caused by a rise in the retail prices of the articles entering into working-class consumption, does not stand by itself. Side by side with it there has been a rise in the average level of the wholesale prices of commodities in general."

A RISE OF 18 PER CENT.

Prof. Ashley comes to these conclusions: "(1) That 1896 is to be taken as the year in which prices reached their lowest point, and (2) that since that date the upward movement of prices has been of some 18 per cent. by 1909. Like the rise in the cost of food, the rise in the general level of wholesale prices has taken place in all the great countries of Europe and America. In some other countries it has been more considerable than in England. According to the index numbers prepared by Bradstreet's—one of the leading financial journals of the United States—the lowest point was reached in that country, as in England, in 1896, and the increase from the average of that year to the average of 1909 was about 47 per cent.

"Protection or trusts may do much or little in Germany and America; but it is highly improbable that they can entirely account for the rise in prices even there, since a rise of certainly half as great has taken place in England, which has no protective tariff, and where such trusts as exist are relatively very weak. Our present concern is the 18 per cent. rise in England; that we must seek to account for.

"Before we look round for a general explanation, we naturally ask ourselves whether we cannot find a sufficient number of particular explanations—whether the total result is not simply the result of a number of market conditions, each affecting some one commodity. The most frequent and immediate cause of a change in prices is some variation in the relations of supply and demand. Price goes up when supply falls off in relation to demand, either by positive decline in quantity or in comparison with a growing demand. And if we take the most vital of all commodities—wheat—first, we may find in a shortage of supply a large part of the explanation of the price movements of certain years."

After examining the rise in the price of wheat, cotton, beef, bacon, and rubber, and discussing whether the shortage of supply is sufficient to account for the great increase in the cost of these things, Prof. Ashley asks:—

"Are these particular explanations, all put together sufficient to account for the average general rise? I think not, and for this reason—that the rise is not confined to a few such articles as wheat, cotton, bacon, rubber; though it is not absolutely universal, it is very much wider in its scope than the list of the easily-explicable cases.

WHAT CAUSES THE RISE.

"Take the forty-five wholesale commodities whose index numbers are given in the Board of Trade volume of 1909. It is sufficient to glance the eye down the columns, comparing the years before and after 1900, to see that tea, coffee, and wine are almost the only things that have gone down, that a few are stationary in price, but that the great majority have distinctly gone up. There is a very strong presumption, therefore, that some general cause has been at work.

"One quite certain general cause of rising prices is an improvement in trade. But, comparing the statistics of employment and prices, year by year, does seem to confirm the suspicion that some additional cause is at work independent of the state of trade."

RECIPROCITY OR PREFERENCE?

Canada's Alternative.

The following important article by Sir George W. Ross is reproduced from the "Toronto Globe" of September 27. Sir George Ross was Minister of Education in 1883 and Premier of Ontario from 1899 to 1905. He is now a Dominion Senator, a Liberal in politics, and a follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier:—

I think it may safely be said that Canada regards the advances of the United States towards a reciprocity treaty with indifference, if not with distrust. There still smoulders the feeling that the treaty of 1854 was brought to an end for political rather than commercial reasons, and this feeling is heightened by the repeated refusal ever since of the United States Government and Senate to entertain any proposal from Canada for a new treaty. In the face of this indifference, if not hostility, Canadians have not retaliated as they might have done, but have generously admitted American produce at an average duty of 24·86 per cent. against 48 per cent. charged on imports into the United States. Taking dutiable and free goods together, the average duty on all imports from the United States last year was only 12·51 per cent. Out of a total import from the United States of 223,501,000 dols., nearly one-half or 104,667,000 dols. was admitted duty free. If therefore the trade relations between Canada and the United States are not satisfactory to the United States it is not because Canada by a tariff wall has shut them out. The real tariff wall has been on the American side of the boundary. Even at the last sessions of Parliament, out of defence to President Taft who claimed that Canada had discriminated against the United States, Canada still further reduced the duties on several articles.

WHY A TREATY?

A treaty presupposes mutual concessions. Are we expected to extend the free list of American produce now admitted to Canada? We have already given the American nearly one-half of their Canadian market duty free. How much more do they want? Are we expected to lower the tariff imposed on dutiable goods? Is it now one-half the American tariff. What articles can we afford to reduce? Why, then, consider a treaty at all till this anomalous condition is removed, or at least modified? The United States Congress should make the first move by reducing the tariff against Canada. Then we can consider in what respect and to what extent we should respond to such reductions. Besides, is a treaty, except for the removal of some international grievance or settling some dispute, desirable in any case? The treaty of 1854 was not confined to the interchange of produce. It dealt with fishing privileges and other matters, now settled by the recent judgment at The Hague. A commercial treaty differs from all other treaties in the fact that it purports to deal with conditions that are fluctuating unstable. A commercial treaty would mean a fixed tariff on certain articles for a certain definite time. The treaty of 1854 was a fixed period of ten years, repealable on one year's notice. But such are the fluctuations of trade, the disturbing influences of financial depressions, the changes wrought in manufactures by new inventions or new sources of motive power, that a fixed tariff, or even a reciprocal free list, might work a hardship to either party before the treaty expired. Why, then, should we enter into obligations that might prove embarrassing, as, without a treaty, we are free to deal with the tariff from year to year?

CHANNELS OF TRADE.

If a treaty is to be of any value it will necessarily make new channels for the trade to be created or enlarge existing channels. In either case it means a change of transportation routes, of business agencies and connections, a change in the character of the good imported, etc. Then if the treaty is repealed business is liable to be dislocated, as it was in Canada in 1866, fresh markets have to be found for exports, fresh business connections made with other countries, and goods of different manufacture and style substituted for those barred out by the repeal of the treaty, not to say anything of the international relations that may be disturbed and the irritation to one, if not to both, parties to the treaty. Is a treaty just now worth this risk? The experience of Canada on this score is not encouraging. But why not exchange natural products without any intervening duty on either side of the line, as was substantially the case under the treaty of 1854? Such an exchange would probably in some cases be an actual advantage to Canada. Our dairy products and the minor products of the farm might command a higher price in the markets of the United States, particularly in those parts of Canada near the great centres of population. But would not the Canadian home market, on the other hand, be injured perhaps to an equal extent by the inrush of American goods? A free market, for Canadian produce in the United States would be an advantage to the Canadian producer provided his own market was safe; but reciprocity means exchange under reciprocal or equal conditions—a circumstance which materially affects the situation. It would only be possible to profit by this interchange when the Canadian article was so much superior to the American article as to hold the market against it, or when the local supply in the United States was inadequate and prices were enhanced on the principle of supply and demand. Of course, as between the European and the American market, Canada would have the advantage in reduced transportation and other charges—an advantage not to be despised. But would not much of this seeming advantage disappear by the very fact of free interchange? Suppose the American market were loaded with Canadian produce in addition to the local supply, would the effect not be to reduce price all round? We send to Great Britain over 20 million dollars' worth of cheese. Only part of this would be absorbed by the United States market, and in the process of absorption price would be reduced to the level of the British market, less the cost of ocean transportation, and less the profit in the home market from the influx of the same article under free interchange of products.

FREE INTERCHANGE OF CEREALS.

The same principle would apply to the interchange of free cereals in every case in which both countries were equally adapted to produce them. Corn, and perhaps barley, would be an exception. In corn, Nature favours the United States, and in barley nature favours Canada, and the same principle would, no doubt, apply to a few other products of the farm. But in oats and wheat and cattle I see little or no advantage in reciprocity. Both countries have a large surplus of each of these articles. The western rancher in Canada might occasionally sell to better advantage in Chicago and the eastern farmer in Buffalo and New York. But here, again, if the Canadian surplus of any product is dumped into the American market in which there is already a surplus of the home product, prices would inevitably drop, and what was gained abroad would be lost by the competition of the additional supply under free interchange at home. If Canadians could keep their cake and eat it too then reciprocity would be a good thing—not otherwise. But would a free interchange of wheat be an advantage to Canada? Assuming that the western farmer would obtain a higher price for his grain, is that the only consideration? Canada now produces the best wheat in the world. The blue ribbon so long held by Minnesota and the Western States has passed to Manitoba and the Canadian North-West. Under a free exchange would not Canadian wheat be used to bolster up the price of an inferior article, to produce of the United States, and thus give a factitious value to the product of a rival country, the injury of the Canadian producer? Is it desirable in any way to add to the gambling facilities of the Chicago Board of Trade? But apart from these general considerations, there are reason of a purely national character which Canadian are bound to consider before entering into treaty obligations with the United States. I am assuming that the interchange of products between the two countries will be perfectly fair and equitable, as a matter of exchange; that no attempt will be made by weight of numbers or in any other way to force the hand of Canada; that no effort on the part of Canada to protect her own interests will be considered an unfriendly act towards the United States; and that an honest attempt will be made by both parties to give a "quid pro quo" for every concession, whether as to the interchange of commodities or other privileges that may be within the scope of such a treaty. But there are other considerations besides the free exchange of commodities.

In forming a treaty we should consider the effect which the transfer of a portion of our market from Europe to the United States would have upon our system of transportation. The conditions of transportation have been greatly changed since 1866. The Grand Trunk was then our only outlet to Europe. The route of the St. Lawrence was at best precarious. Now we have the Grand Trunk fully equipped, we have the Intercolonial from Montreal to Halifax, the Canadian Pacific across the continent, the Transcontinental, and Canadian Northern soon to be completed. To these roads Canada has contributed over 500,000,000dols. public money, not to mention 80,000,000dols. expended on canals, for the purpose of transporting the products of Canada, not to the markets of the United States, but to the markets of the world. They are in the nature of an investment by Canada, in transportation generally, and can only be a good investment so long as they are used for that purpose. What, then, would be the consequence to the principal shareholder (that is, Canada) in these roads if by treaty the produce they now carry were diverted to the United States? What would a cut-off to Chicago of the wheat and cattle trade of the West mean to the C.P.R., the G. T. P., the C. N. R., and the International Railway. Would there be any business reason for building the Hudson Bay Railway? What would be the effect upon the shipowners on our great lakes and the River St. Lawrence? Or upon the owners of elevators at the different terminals? Or the thousands of men employed by these transportation systems? Would Montreal hold its precedence over Buffalo in the handling of grain and all that it implies? Would our canals be filled with barges as they now are? Even if there was an advantage in price in the market of the United States, would that advantage compensate for diverted transportation? Would we not be breaking faith with the people of Canada who voted their millions for these roads by shifting a large portion of the traffic to American roads and to the Erie Canal? And with British capitalists who invested in the stocks and bonds of all our transportation systems? (2) Another consideration: The rates of ocean-going Height depend largely upon obtaining cargoes both ways. If we transferred our grain and cattle to American seaports, Canadian liners would be deprived of an outgoing cargo, and ocean freights on good to Canada would necessarily be advanced, and consequently all our imports from Europe would be enhanced in price. Is that desirable? Is it desirable to endanger the whole commerce of Canada as it would be endangered by diverting trade from Canadian ports and giving to Boston and Portland the trade that rightly belongs to Montreal, Quebec, St. John, and Halifax? And what affects freight would also affect more or less the ocean-going passenger traffic from Canadian ports, as the losses from one would have to be made up by higher rates on the other, or be both abandoned.

IMPERIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

And, last, what are the Imperial considerations involved in a reciprocity treaty? Our horizon in recent years has so broadened that in the Parliament of Canada Imperial interests are openly avowed to be worthy of consideration. The preferential tariff with Great Britain is a concession to the Mother-country. The new Navy is to protect Imperial as well as Canadian interests. The treaty with Japan has its Imperial side, as declared by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Victoria a few weeks ago. Might I not then, reasonably ask: (1) Shall this preference be impaired and our consideration for Imperial interest minimised? (2) Shall we weaken our position with friends in Britain who are disposed to consider favourably a preference to the Colonies in the British market by diverting our natural products to the markets of the United States, and thus lose what might be a substantial advantage in the markets of Great Britain? (3) Shall we prejudice all the capital, Canadian and British, invested in our railways, ocean steamships, terminals, etc., by diverting to American railways a large portion of the grain and cattle trade of the West? (4) Shall we leave the impression on the capitalists of Great Britain that investments made in Canada in good faith may be wantonly disregarded as a matter with which the Government has no concern? (5) Should we form commercial alliances that would divert trade from the Empire to a foreign country? (6) Should we take the risk of a treaty, by no means urgent, which is liable to be misinterpreted, as the Washington Treaty was, as an overture to friendly feeling, now happily existing between Canada and the United States? (7) Shall we enter into partnership with a foreign country to the detriment of our commercial and possibly our national relations with the Mother-country?

MR. H. G. WELLS ON LABOUR TROUBLES.

MR. H. G. WELLS asks this question:

"Is there any probability that a day will come when there will be no labour troubles, when unemployment will vanish, strikes never happen, and the whole industrial world hum with the contentment of a well oiled machine?"

And in the "Daily Mail" he gives his own answer:

"All these various devices of labour exchanges, industrial arbitration, schemes for collective bargaining, and so forth," he says, "though they have their use to the politician, though they bring geist to the legislative mill and afford all sorts of amiable and deserving people the means to office, knighthoods, privy councillorships, and a sense of personal importance and righteous self-applause, do not really touch the subtle fundamental problem at all, which is, of course, to make the people who do the common work of the world contented and happy.

THE COMMON WORK OF THE WORLD.

"Until the people who do the common work of the world are contented and happy, manifestly there are going to be labour troubles, and none of this stew of contemporary and probable labour legislation and social legislation generally seems at all likely to make them a bit more happy and contented than they are at the present time. The ordinary human animal is an adventurous and imaginative creature. He is full of desires with which they have never reckoned, and impulses to which they refuse all sympathy. More particularly, he will not work. He has no passion for work—unless some deep, close interest sustains him. He hates work for its own sake. Once his primary needs are satisfied he will only exert himself for ends that grip him emotionally and imaginatively. He will work for hunger while hunger is present in his mind; he will work for hatred, or fear, or religious enthusiasm, or pride, or any splendid imaginative end. In exceptionally plastic cases he may even be enslaved to toil in a dreary, non-resilient fashion, from habit.

WHAT MEN FORGET.

"But work untouched by any sense of high purpose, any hope of an end inherent in it and to be attained by doing it, any keenness of personal pride or any personal freedom and initiative, monotonous work that is done under direction, is hateful to the mass of human beings, and it will remain hateful until there is the profoundest change in human nature. This is what everyone most concerned with these questions seems to forget. The Labour leaders and representatives forget it more than anyone. They lead lives of infinite variety and end less excitement, they do work to which they have come by deliberate choice and special aptitude, they are always in hot water, going from conference the public meeting and from committee to town hall or Parliament. They forget the original boredom that drove them into politics, as it drives men of other types to dram-drinking. They think that it must be insanitary conditions or bodily fatigue or infantile employment or poverty that lies at the core of the trouble. But the ultimate distress of labour—is labour.

HOW TO MAKE WORK INTERESTING.

"The real problem we still do not touch—the problem of how to make the necessary work of the world interesting and satisfying to the people who do it. We want a National Committee for the Abolition of Boredom. Work need not bore. My work does not bore me, and I know dozens of people whose happiest hours are their working hours. Most sorts of work are attractive to some type of person; most people are interested by fresh work; nearly everyone will work for an enthusiasm, for religion, for patriotism. It is an enormous help to know the end of your work, to perceive that it is useful and necessary and an honourable thing to do. . . .

"The problem is no more insoluble than the problem of mechanical flight was insoluble, and I am as certain now that it will be solved as I was in 1880 that men would fly."

BOXING CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 1.

C. Chapman, the Boxer, announces that he accepts Jack McAuliffe's challenge, which recently appeared in a Bombay journal. All he asks for is expenses to Calcutta or Bombay, provided a good purse is offered. He asks for twenty pounds and that the time should be two months hence. He states that the side stake of Rs. 3,000 is beyond his means.

LAND TAXATION.

Land Union's Reply to Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. U. H. Kenderdine, Secretary of the Land Union, has issued, the subjoined carefully considered reply of the Executive Committee of the Union to the Conference held by the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

Mr. Lloyd George suggested that the sense of nervousness which had been engendered amongst small owners of property was due to the misrepresentations of his political opponents. He said:—"I daresay many of them have come definitely to the conclusion that the property they hold was to be burdened in future with taxes, the amount of which they could not even guess at, but which they felt would be exceptionally burdensome." Now it is very clear that the feeling of nervousness and fear which has arisen amongst small investors in house property is really due to a just appreciation and a better understanding of the hidden purposes of the Finance Act exposed by the utterances of the Lord Advocate and the Chancellor of the Exchequer outside the House of Commons. The Lord Advocate, as recently as September 24 last, stated that the land valuation would not be "worth while if it stopped at the Budget taxes." He asked that this valuation should be made for "another and greater purpose, in order that they might remove all rating and all taxation from the value of the building and improvements." It may be noticed from this that the one essential objection of universal valuation is universal taxation. If rating is to be taking off all property other than land, and placed upon the land, it must fall upon all the land, including that belonging to the small owner. The well-founded fear of the small owner has not been allayed by the fact that 134 members of the Liberal party have petitioned the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to place a Budget tax on all land values, to provide a national fund for services such as education, Poor Law reform, asylums, and police superintendence, all expenditure for purposes which are for the benefit of the whole of the community, whether they are owners of land or not. If it is not the intention of the Government to make use of the new land valuation for this other and greater purpose, Mr. Lloyd George must state so explicitly, and he must repudiate the statement of the Lord Advocate.

WORKERS' INVESTMENTS.

Mr. Lloyd George boldly stated at his "Conference" that, as a matter of fact, the working man, will not have to pay a penny under the Finance Act, whether for undeveloped land duty, increment duty or mineral rights. Let us examine this statement. There are two ways in which the owner of an investment may be said to pay a tax. He may pay it directly in the form of an outgoing or he may pay it in directly in the shape of a decrease in the value of his property owing to the imposition of the taxes. Mr. Lloyd George admits that if the occupying owner of a small house sells that house to anyone else but the occupying owner, the purchaser will become liable for the taxes. He says: "If a speculator purchases a house, why should he not then pay the tax?" It is perfectly evident from this that the small owner can only sell his house free from the tax in a restricted market. He must find an occupying owner to purchase it; any one else will give him so much less for the house because of the tax which he will have to pay. The property of the small occupying owner is, although nominally exempt, definitely and absolutely reduced in value by the Finance Act. In another sense, again, the statement that working men are not liable to increment duty at all is only true within very restricted limits. The exemption merely extends to the house he occupies; and if the small buyer is to be protected, why should he be discouraged in investing his savings in buying more than one house?

MEANING OF UNIVERSAL VALUATION.

Mr. Lloyd George made a very great point of the advantages to be gained by the universal valuation, and takes considerable credit to himself for having, as he purported, set up for the first time in this country a great national register of titles to land, which register, he thinks, will be of enormous benefit to property owners, giving them greater security and making it easier for them to deal with their land. Mr. Lloyd George, as a lawyer, is fully aware that what he calls the register set up by the Finance Act has nothing whatever to do with the title to land or house property and that it will not be of the slightest use in facilitating the transfer of land.

At the so-called "Conference" with representatives of the building industry, Mr. Lloyd George entirely failed to answer the objections to the Act which had been put forward by practical members of the building trade. One of the chief fears on the part of the builders and owners of building estates is that increment value duty will in fact be charged upon increment due to their own efforts. The wording in the Finance Act (Section 25, Sub-section 4 b) states that the deductions may be made for "any part of the total value which is proved to the commissioners to be directly attributable to works executed or expenditure of a capital nature." According to Mr. Lloyd George's speeches in the House of Commons during the Budget debate, the whole essence of this provision was to be found in the word "directly." In spite of the pleading of the Opposition, he insisted upon retaining this word in the section. He now turns round, in the face of the dissatisfaction caused among his own supporters and irresponsibly states that all improvement due to tact and skill, and brains and intelligence will have to be deducted before increment value duty is charged. There is a great difference between "value due to brains, intelligence, tact and skill," and value which is proved to the commissioners to be directly attributable to works executed or expenditure of a capital nature." Unfortunately, Section 25, Sub-section 4b forms part of an Act of Parliament; the Chancellor and the Exchequer's opinions at informal 'Conference' do not and no words of his can have any effect on the administration of the Act, or on the future interpretations of the Act in the High Courts.

EFFECT ON BUILDING TRADE.

Another important point put forward by the builders is the fact that, whereas upon a number of their transactions they may make a serious loss, they are still to be mulcted by the State upon every isolated case in which they happen to make a profit. It is this certainly of taxation upon increment without any regard to decrement that has for the time being destroyed building enterprise. If Mr. Lloyd George does not know, he ought to know that this absolutely impossible for capital to be found for the financing and developing of a building estate under these conditions. He made no answer to this, the most serious criticism of the Finance Act, as it affects the builder.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that builders were under an impression that their profits were to be taxed. He denied this, and continued to argue that under the Act "Nothing which was due to brains or capital expenditure was to be taxed, and if any lawyer told him that the Act did not carry out the intention that he had mentioned, he was perfectly willing to put in words to that effect." We now challenge Mr. Lloyd George, definitely and clearly, on this matter, and we state most emphatically that the builder is taxed upon his profits; and, further, that he may be taxed under the Finance Act even though he may not only make no profits at all, but at the same time be carrying on his trade and business at a loss. So long as a builder may be charged increment value duty, whenever he happens to own a piece of land which rises in value, and where he cannot prove to the Commissioners that such rise is directly attributable to works executed or expenditure of a capital nature, and without regard to any fall in value of any other property in his ownership, so long will he be taxed upon the profits of his business as a whole.

Finally, we may state that the recent "Conferences" are viewed by those connected with the building trade as a concerted attempt on the part of the Chancellor to mislead the public. Those present were invited by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to attend the "Conference." They were not representative of the building community. He definitely refused to admit representatives of associations connected with building, other than those he himself had selected. To accept the results of such a "Conference" as having any true value, is absurd, and this is emphasised by the fact that he did not deal at all with those points which affect the building trade most seriously.

MRS. EDWARDS, of South-street, Queenborough, Sheppey, has been presented with a purse containing £10 on the occasion of her 100th birthday. The money was subscribed publicly. Mrs. Edwards does her own cooking and sewing, and reads the newspaper regularly. Last week she walked without assistance to her granddaughter's, a distance of three-quarters of a mile. She retains all her faculties, except that of hearing.

£240 GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Sherlock Defeats Duncan in the Final.

The result of the £240 golf tournament at Sunningdale last week was a triumph for J. G. Sherlock, the Stoke Poges professional, who, although only four years junior to J. H. Taylor, the ex-champion, may be fairly described as a member of what is known as the young school. Sherlock, who met George Duncan in the final, won by eight holes up and six to play. His play was steady all day, and in this respect was a striking contrast to that of his opponent, whose driving was sometimes erratic, and who missed several good chances on the greens.

The weather, writes Mr. B. Darwin, was ridiculously fine, indeed there was a great temptation to sit placidly on the grass in the sunshine by the edge of the fifth green and wait till the players returned to the eleventh green close at hand, thus shirking altogether the climb to the hillier regions of the eight and ninth. Then, secondly, the course was astonishingly good. The greens looked delightful, and were clearly very true from the number of good putts that were holed. The lies through the green were so good that one critic averred that the only way to make golf really testing and interesting nowadays was to plough up all the fairway. The holes were at their very fullest stretch, and some of the carries looked very formidable indeed, notably those at the fifth and sixth, when the ordinary humble mortal would have been uncommonly glad to be clear of the heather.

However, the really astonishing thing was the golf. Personally I have watched a very great deal of the best possible golf in the last few years, and I think I ought to be fairly hardened by this time; yet I stood amazed at the brilliancy and the steadiness of the play, and so did other people who are not by nature particularly enthusiastic. Granted that the conditions were perfect; granted that clubs and balls get better and better and that the professionals play golf all day long; granted in short all the tiresome and unoriginal things that you hear people say and still the goodness of the golf remains to me at least quite wonderful. The short holes at Sunningdale furnish an illustration of what I mean. Anyone who has played much over the course knows how exceedingly difficult those short holes are and how thankful not to say proud as a peacock, one is when one does them in three. One in the fourth, for instance, with that most alluring bunker on the left, quite close to the hole. There is the eight, really a beautiful hole nowadays, with an alarmingly narrow neck leading up to it, and the fifteenth, which is ringed round with troubles of various kinds. Well, at all these most difficult holes (and I see I have not mentioned the thirteenth, which is not particularly easy either) the idea of the player not reaching the green hardly crossed one's mind. All that one thought about was whether or not he would get near enough to the flag to have a reasonable chance of holing his put for a two. Of course, the almost perfect calm did make these shots much easier, but still—. No, it really was very wonderful. I suppose that the best golf played throughout the three days was by Duncan against Tom Ball. He was on the seventeenth green, and he then needed a four for a 69. Some of his full shots with wooden clubs hit right up to the hole were gorgeous, notably, one at the sixteenth hole, which he followed up by holing his put for three. Nobody except Harry Vardon can play those shots quite as well as Duncan. Other people can reach the greens, but with them the ball runs on after slighting, whereas with Vardon and Duncan it sits down like the hackneyed poached egg. This particular shot was invaluable to Duncan at the nineteenth hole in his great fight with Hughes in the semi-final. He easily carried the bunker, and yet his ball was hardly more than hole high, when it stopped running. Hughes, on the other hand, was in a quandary. As far as mere length was concerned he could have carried the bunker, but his ball is a running ball, and if he had been over the bunker he would infallibly have been over the green as well. At the time one was inclined to stigmatise Hughes as guilty of bad judgment in playing short, but thinking it over afterwards I daresay he was right. His mistake, if course, was that having determined to play short he did not play short enough, and so was trapped in the bunker.

There was one splendid match which hardly I think attracted as much attention as it deserved, and that was the one between Sherlock and Herd in the second round. The great finish between Vardon and Tom Ball at the twentieth hole carried everyone off their feet with excitement, and they could think of nothing else. Yet that match between Herd and Sherlock was as thrilling a one as I ever saw. Sherlock deserved infinite credit for the winning of it, for he had two most disconcerting things happen to him in quick succession. At the eleventh Sherlock, than standing one up, had driven safely down the course, while Herd had sliced far away in a region of unpleasantly sandy and heathery appearance. However, that redoubtable Scotsman hewed the ball out right on to the green, and running down a long put, actually won the hole. That was bad, but worse was to come. Sherlock again became one up at the twelfth, and at the thirteenth played a perfect dream of an iron shot from the tee, which left the ball about six feet from the hole. Herd's tee shot was not a good one at all; the ball only escaped the little pot bunker by heaven's special grace, and lay some twenty yards from the hole. The green, moreover, is sloping and curly to a degree yet Herd actually holed this fiendish put, and Sherlock, just failing with his six-footer, as well he might, was pulled back to square when a moment before he was no doubt indulging in bright visions of two up and five to play. Nevertheless, he remained absolutely sunny and serene; played the next four holes to absolute perfection, won three of them, and with them the match.

It was a fine object-lesson in calmness, but for that matter Sherlock was magnificently calm from first to last. I do not think he ever wanted to kill the fiend in human shape, armed with a camera, who rushed behind him and made him miss his approach to the eighteenth hole in the final. There are moments when one could shed a photographer's blood without the slightest remorse.

Sherlock was born at High Wycombe, 35 years ago, and for many years was attached to the Oxford University Golf Club. He has been selected to represent England against Scotland every year since 1903, and this year was captain of the English side. He has played with distinction on several occasions in the Open Championship, won several important tournaments, and last July, finished first in the Southern Section's qualifying competition for the tournament which closed yesterday. His previous best performance in the "News of the World" competition was two years ago when, at Mid-Surrey, he was beaten by J. H. Taylor, the ultimate winner, in the semi-final round. The feature of his game is steadiness rather than brilliancy.

Duncan comes from Aberdeen, and is 27 years of age. He has been the professional at several courses that with which his name was most closely associated, until he went to Hanger Hill, being Timperley.

He is somewhat inconsistent in his form, but at his best plays a brilliant game. He has several times played for Scotland, and this year finished third to Braid and Herd in the Open Championship, after lesding on the second and third rounds. He and C. H. Mayo as partners, beat Ray and Tom Vardon in a foursome match for £200, but were beaten by Braid and Taylor in a match for a similar sum, and by Braid and Harry Vardon in a match for £100. Last year Duncan won the 300gs. tournament at North Berwick. Duncan got into the semi-final of the £240 tournament in 1906, but was then beaten by Herd, who, in the final, defeated Mayo. That was at Nottingham and the only occasion on which the match play stages have been played out of the London district.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

J G Sherlock (Stoke Poges), £100 and gold medal.
George Duncan (Hanger Hill), £40 and silver medal.
E Banister (Bamford), £15 and bronze medal.
C Hughes (Chester), £15 and bronze medal.
E Foord (Burnham and Berrow), £10.
S Whiting (Cricklath), £10.
J H Taylor (Mid-Surrey), £10.
Tom Ball (Bramshot), £10.
A Herd (Huddersfield), £5.
R Thomson (North Berwick), £5.
A Mathews (Rhyl), £5.
E P Gaudin, (Worplesdon), £5.
J D Edgar (Northumberland), £5.
Fred Robson (West Surrey), £5.
E H Hasborough (Sheringham), £5.
Harry Vardon (South Herts), £5.—"St. James' Budget."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW TREATMENT OF FUR.

To the couturiers, writes a lady correspondent in Paris, nothing is so valuable just now as originality. Everything, even fur, must be sacrificed on the altar of this great fetish, and a nimble brain is even more in request than nimble fingers. As with everything else, the strangest liberties are being taken with fur this season, and our grandmothers, to whom, like Peter Bell and the primrose, a fur coat was a fur coat, "and it was nothing more," would have thrown up their hands in wonderment at the strange doings of the modern creators of fashion. As a matter of fact, the furrier of to-day has learnt the trick of making fur as soft and supple as velvet, and as velvet it is frequently treated, the new scarves being the triumphs of the present season.

FUR FLOWERS.

The adventurous Paris milliner, however, goes ever further than the tailor and dressmaker who apply strips of fur in various widths to muslin and gauze, velvet and silk indiscriminately. The modiste's plan of action means a more complete mutilation of the precious skins. Out of moleskin or ermine cut up into the minutest portions and sewn deftly together, she evolves an entire blossom, and arranges this with skill and cunning on a velvet hatshape. Thus a black velvet hat of colossal dimensions has a wreath of pure white clematis, each blossom being of mammoth size, while the petals are delicately curled at the tips, and the flowers have alternate gold and silver centres, being made of tailless ermine.

A RIVAL TO VELVET.

On some hats, however, the flower is a single one, and of quite modest proportions, representing an economical method of using up the better part of a pair of fur cuffs or a collar, and a very effective one as well. In the hands of a clever milliner who has something of the artist in her nature, these flowers are a brilliant success. The shaping can be quite as perfect as a velvet blossom, and the wiring is very cleverly managed, while the bunch of metal stamens sit quite naturally in their places.

"RABBIT'S EARS."

Where many of the new hats are concerned, a capital effect is obtained by arranging folds of velvet cloth or melusine in the form of long rabbit's ears. Never were there more curious or freakish little toques, or never were they easier to wear or more becoming. A favourite decoration for them is a braid band or motif of finely cut steel beads. A typical example has a plain, stiff, deep, upstanding band all round the head, coming well down to the ears at the sides, and entirely hiding the chignon at the sides and back. This band is quite six inches in depth, and is covered with velvet, its upper edge being outlined with a half-inch hem of fine steel bead trimming. The middle of the hat is also of the velvet, draped in such a way that there are two long "ears" which can either be brought forward towards the centre, or pushed outwards and backwards. In the latter position they suggest the sprite "Quicker," and have a quaint and impertinent little air. Another part of the stock-in-trade of the modiste which forms the basis for so pretty novelties, is grebe that charming white and pale grey plumage which used to be such a favourite in days gone by. The plain "fez" cap of grebe with a pair of spread wings standing well back and out on the left side, represents a fascinating type of coiffure for a sunny autumnal morning with a smart tailor-made gown.

ALLIANCES OF COLOUR.

Red in many shades is growing more and more popular as the season advances, and the colour will be decidedly welcome among the soberer of the winter materials. Bright cherry-colour, colour, covered with dark blue or black, and the fashionable "old red," which is a gorgeous variation of Venetian red, combine well in velvet with darker draperies. A beautiful scheme is represented by a dress carried out in this shade of red the cotton veiling embroidered in aluminium. The embroidery makes a deep border straggling rather high towards the waist, but used as lightly as the frost pattern on the window. Over this is a full dress in gros bleu, which, in its turn, has a deep border of ecru Venetian point lace, brought straight round the narrow skirt. The corsage is of the red material, covered with a kimono top of the gros bleu, and opening in V-shaped style over a guimp of the same Venetian lace. The red sleeve just ends above the elbow, but the mousseline over-corsage has a long sleeve reaching to the wrist and terminating in a wide wristband of dark blue velvet. As will be seen by the above, the dressmaker of to-day mixes her colours with a bold hand, but the two strongly-contrasted colours of the gown described make a very harmoniously blended whole. This is really the case with most of the dresses which, in the description, appear both extravagant and bizarre, the shades of which mingle wonderfully well like the pigments on an artist's palette.

Good Cakes
—the kind that are best for the children—are those baked at home and raised with "Paisley Flour." Best because they are light, wholesome and digestible, and because mothers can see that all the ingredients are clean and sound.
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)
the sure raising powder, is used one part mixed with 8 parts ordinary flour.
Made by Brown & Polson, and sold in tins, with recipes, everywhere.

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the mu

BY THE WAY.

LORD LOW.

The resignation of Lord Low, owing to ill-health, deprives the Scottish Bench of a notable judge. He was highly popular. His alertness on the Bench was well known, and in the sphere of recreation his interests were many-sided. He was probably the keenest all-round sportsman on the Bench. A true lover of the country, he was a bold rider to hounds, and on holiday practically led the life of a gentleman farmer at his place in Berwickshire. Of an artistic turn, his notebook has been discovered to be full of figures of men and animals, many of them of real merit. He travelled far afield, and wrote delightful accounts of his journeys. A famous case in connexion with which Lord Low will always be remembered was "the Church Case," which arose out of the Union of Free and United Presbyterian Churches in 1900.

THE MARQUIS DE SOVERAL.

The Marquis de Soveral, the late Portuguese Minister to Great Britain, had on one occasion a rather embarrassing experience. This was at a luncheon given by the late Lord Salisbury to meet the German Emperor, when the Marquis had as his neighbour Madame Waddington, the wife of the French Ambassador. During the meal the lady felt her large and heavy pearl necklace breaking away, and besought the Marquis to help her. He tried to get it free from the corsage to which it clung, but could not do so, and the Emperor sent a titter round the table by calling attention to the fact that Portugal had become entangled in the meshes of France.

A STRANGE SEA-FISH.

The Angler, or Fishing-frog, of which a specimen has just been captured near Brighton, though nowhere common, seems more generally distributed around British coasts than some authorities suppose. The Angler is so called from the curious "rod and bait" formed by a modification of a ray of the front dorsal fin, which was formerly fancied to attract small fish; but the entire hideous body is a marvellous mimetic adaptation to the bottom of the sea, upon which the creature walks, using the pectoral fins for feet. This marine ogre has little value, except for museums; but the gall is used by Irish washer women to bleach linen, and in Iceland it is utilised for the manufacture of soap.

NUNS EXCEPTED.

To admit any new member to a religious Order was made a misdemeanour punishable by fine and imprisonment, and any person becoming a Jesuit or member of any Roman Catholic religious Order was to be banished from the United Kingdom for the term of his natural life. It is a remarkable fact that nuns were excepted from all these enactments. They only affected male members of religious Orders. The programme has not come off, of course. As a matter of fact, no part of it has ever been carried out. A few years ago a test case was brought into court. Private persons took proceedings against a number of Jesuits. But it was then held that only the Crown had the power to prosecute in such cases. And the Crown does not choose to do it.

REFUGEE MONKS AND JESUITS.

The clauses of the Catholic Emancipation Act which the Protestant Alliance wish to have enforced against refugee monks and Jesuits from Portugal are, the "Manchester Guardian" points out, very strong indeed, in words. They provided, in the words of the Act itself, for "the gradual supression and final prohibition" of Jesuits and other monastic orders in England. All Jesuits and other members of such orders (the Jesuits are always given special mention) were to register themselves. No foreign monks were to be admitted, and no more persons were to be allowed to take monastic vows in the United Kingdom.

DRAUGHTS.

Someone has been writing to the "British Medical Journal" declaring that the notion that draughts are dangerous is merely an exploded superstition. But our contemporary is not convinced. It adheres to its belief that draughts are dangerous, and says that the only point of superstition which attaches to the question is in respect of the mode of operation. "It is not commonly understood that the draught is merely the 'primum movens,' the immediate cause of the ill results experienced being in some cases, perhaps a micro-organism, in others perhaps a toxin, with which the system would have been able to deal effectively, but for the local depression of vitality brought about by exposure to a 'concentrated does of fresh air.'"

SOMETHING WORSE.

But though draughts are dangerous, other things, our contemporary holds, are worse, and for this reason sympathises with the efforts of the Women's Imperial Health Association to obtain relief for those who rightly prefer a draught to the fetid and nauseating atmosphere inevitable when many persons together occupy the limited cubic space represented by an ordinary railway carriage. The question of a passenger's right to insist upon the opening of a window has never been tried, and the usual fashion in this country is meekly to give way to any blusterous person who insists upon closing all apertures. "The public does not apparently realised that waile draughts are merely dangerous, fetid air is a direct and certain cause of physical injury to all who inhale it."

SMOKE AND VEGETATION.

Engineering repeats an indictment by Dr. C. Crowther and Mr. A. G. Ruston, B. Sc., of Leeds, of the engineer and chemist in respect of the impurities in the atmosphere and their effect on vegetation. They explain that they have collected and analysed for twelve months the rain falling at a dozen stations in Leeds. In the industrial portions twenty times as much solids were deposited as in the residential suburban portions; at Leeds Forge the suspended matter amounted to 1,886lb. per acre per annum, in addition to 110lb. of tarry matter and 1,113lb. of mineral matter; 250 tons of soot fell there per square mile per annum, 300 tons at Hunslet, and 80 tons at the Observatory.

SOOT AND "TARRY MATTER."

The average of soot, the same authorities state, was half a ton per square mile per day, and forty times as much was probably thrown into the atmosphere. 'The tarry matter is particularly objectionable; the centre of Leeds received 80lb. per acre per annum; two and a half miles out of town it was only 25lb. These various impurities reduced the amount of sunshine in Leeds by 17 per cent., and 40 per cent. in the industrial centre. The soluble impurities are chiefly sulphur, chlorine, and nitrogen compounds; the acidity of the smoke is a further danger. Loadoners are no doubt better off in these respects than residents in Leeds; but the atmosphere of the Metropolis is still very different from what it might be.

"A NEW HENRY DRUMMOND."

The Rev. W. Temple, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, has just completed a happy visit to the Australian Universities. In the notice preliminary to his coming he was described as "a new Henry Drummond," and, according to an Australian correspondent of the "Christian World," the description made many men wonder and ask questions. Now that Mr. Temple has been and gone we are in a better position to understand his value and to see how far he approximates to the man with whom he has been compared. Without entering upon comparisons, it will be sufficient to say that those who yielded to the incomparable spell of Henry Drummond have found in Mr. Temple a friend and teacher not unworthy to do for the present generation of students what the older man did for his generation. It must be remembered that Mr. Templ. is not yet thirty years of age. Before he is fifty he will have gained an international reputation. The materials for it are all there." Mr. Temple, it will be remembered, has recently been appointed Headmaster of Repton.

A LIFE GIVEN FOR HOXTON.

No occupation or profession seems to draw out the innate capacity of a man for self-sacrifice so much as the doctor's calling does. Getting in touch with the bedrock facts of life, its common and unchanging sorrows and pains, doctors naturally get in touch with the bedrock treasures of their own hearts. For the good of humanity they perform experiments on themselves and die: the yellow fever mosquito is allowed to bite their arm and infuse its awful virus into their system: they carry through dangerous experiments on glanders in their laboratories and catch the disease: to save the life of a diphtheritic child gasping for breath they suck the tracheotomy tube and pay the price of their devotion: rather than interfere with the progress of an operation they postpone the removal of poisonous matter splashed into their face, and consequently lose, it may be, an eye after dreadful suffering. To this noble army of martyrs Dr. Walter Strover, of Hoxton, belongs. Talented and hardworking, he soon won reputation and fortune in a cheerful suburb of London close to the delights of Epping Forest. He cast it all behind his back to go and live among the poor in Hoxton, to have his talents [illegible] with eleemosynary nothing, nothing except

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The "Academy" under its new management has now been long enough before the public, for people to know pretty well what they are to think of it. It is clear, for one thing, that it is to be far less lively than the paper of Lord Alfred Douglas. Whatever may be said of the policy of "hitting out"—and not much can be said for it,—it conduces to gaiety, and there are many readers who scanned the editorials formerly and chuckled over them who will find the paragraphs of to-day pallid and tame. Moreover, the present editor has more than confirmed his predecessor in one breach of tradition. Originally "Academy" confined itself to literature; under Lord Alfred Douglas the "Life and Letters" paragraphs occasionally touched on political subjects; now politics are a standing dish. The "Academy" accordingly ceases to be a purely literary journal and is to be numbered with the ordinary weeklies, the only distinction being that whereas the latter are political papers interested in literature, it is a literary paper interested in politics.

EARLY NUMBERS.

The successive changes that have taken place in the "Academy" during the last fifteen years or so are in striking contrast with the self identity it maintained during the first twenty-seven years of its existence. Its first number appeared in October, 1869, and the editor was Dr. Appleton. Appleton seems to have been one of the most lovable of men, having great ability as well as immense ethical enthusiasm, but the volumes of the "Academy" for the ten years during which he edited it are his best monument. One turns to them still with pleasure to find Matthew Arnold discussing Sainte-Beuve, Pater the Italian Renaissance, Morris the Sonnets of Rossetti, and Stevenson the "Noctes Ambrosianæ." That decade was the "Academy's" golden age. When Appleton died in Egypt in 1879 he was succeeded by Mr. C. E. Doble, and the latter, two years after, by Mr. James Sutherland Cotton, who occupied the editorial chair until 1896. Both were most able men, but they continued to run the paper along the lines laid down for them by Appleton. When Mr. C. Lewis Hind became editor change set in. The signed review became the exception; much space was given to literary gossip; the review-article was favoured, and, finally, a series of portraits of men of letters was given away gratis. The literary value of the articles varied, but it was often very high, and it is in the paper during the reign of Mr. Hind that readers must search for some of the best prose of Francis Thompson. It has since passed through the hands of Mr. Teignmouth Shore and Mr. Anderson Graham, and, whatever changes may await it still, it is to be hoped that the interest in literature will remain supreme, and that it will remain what it seems to have increasingly become—a theatre where the shawms and silver trumpets of the poets were always sounding.

A THACKERAY DICTIONARY.

Although Lamb talks lightly of books that are no books, yet every worker in literature has occasion to confess indebtedness to books which themselves have no claim to be literature. Such is the whole generation of glossaries, concordances, grammars, and dictionaries, and such is "A Thackeray Dictionaries" which Isidore Gilbert Mudge and M. Earl Sears have published with Messrs. Routledge. A list of Thackeray's characters is drawn up in alphabetical order, the passages indicated where they appear and a short descriptive note added sometimes in Thackeray's languages, sometimes in the author's. A preliminary test of accuracy proves satisfactory, although the inclusion of the characters in "An Eastern Adventure of the Fat Contributor" would have done no harm. In the synopses of plots those of the novels are better done than those of the short tales. They are welcome as belonging to a useful class of work. One hopes that some day there will exist a book including the plots of all the important British novels from Richardson onward. It will not be literature, but it will be a most useful work of reference.

AUTHOR'S RIGHTS.

The late Alexander Macmillan—if one may generalise from two instances furnished by Mr. Graves in his "Life and Letters" of that publisher—seems to have been in the way of advising his authors not to part with their copyright. The privilege of being able to retain their rights of property is one of the things that distinguish the artist from the writer. A painter when he sells his picture sells his rights, and although he may have his vanity hugely flattered when he sees it passing from owner to owner at an ever-increasing figure, his coffers are none the better. An author stripped of his copyright is in like case. Thus it is not an uncommon thing for a song-writer who has lightly parted with his lyric for £5 to see it leap into sudden popularity and the consequent profits—in such cases often very large—flowing past him into the pockets of others who deserve them less. With writers of books it is notoriously so also, and it is sound counsel to an author, if he believes his work good, not to part with his rights. On the other hand, it would seem to be equally sound counsel if he believes his work not to be good. That seems to follow from Mr. Oppenheim's experience. Early in his career as a writer Mr. Oppenheim published three novels and sold his copyright. They lived for a moment, died, and were forgotten. Now however, his ship has come in. His name upon a book commands it to a large circle of readers, so his publishers, in order to make a uniform edition of his works complete, have reissued his early efforts, with the result that the reviewers, the public, and the booksellers have mistaken them for new works. Now the publishers, it will be seen, have done nothing that they were not entitled to do, but evidently the author must suffer in two ways. For one thing, a growing popularity may be momentarily checked by the suspicion that the author's vein has petered out that he is over-writing himself, and, for another, the career of the new novel he is actually issuing must be seriously hampered by competition with those apparent rivals. Now the suggestion that has been made that whenever an author's immature work is revived the author should have an opportunity of revision and of writing a preface is not perhaps practical, but it is not too much to expect that in all such cases the useful device adopted by some publishers of printing upon the verse of the title-page the dates of the first and all succeeding issues should be rigorously practised.

THE ADVANTAGES OF IMITATION.

In these days when the art of verse-making has become a widely understood accomplishment the reader of verse has come to seek individuality of thought or outlook rather than beauty of form when sifting grain from chaff in the metrical output of several weeks; but in this search, though now and then the rising of a star may be sufficiently brilliant to force recognition, it is impossible to continue for long without facing the question whether it is not, in the long run, better for a young poet to be intelligently and painstakingly the disciple of one master than for him to place too complacent a trust in the worth of his own untaught inspiration. Real originality cannot fail to profit by discipline, the too fluent and facile writer may gain strength and depth from following a dignified way, and in any case the ultimate penalties of borrowing a good style are far less dreadful than those of inventing an exerable one, however original. As an illustration Lady. Tennant's collected and re-collected Book of Verse is an excellent example of the wisdom of careful discipleship, through which the writer's own quite marked poetic gift has been strengthened and developed. "The Legend of the Tortoise," which stands first in the book, is a beautiful story, beautifully told, and no one will quarrel with the list of birds and beasts which decorate it, because of the sweet echo of Spenser in such lines as:

And first the lion of the tawny mane,
Came with a reverence in his golden eyes,
And all the forest beasts, to Heaven's domain,
Making obeisance to its sanctities.
The subtle elephant, the sinuous ape,
The clarion peacock of the beak agape.

All through the book there are evidences of a careful love of the great poets, and it is no disparagement of Lady Tennant's work to say that it is at its best when it is most plainly derivative. We wish we had room to quote her hybrid sonnet "The Bumble Bee," both for its own merits and as an illustration of how a greater decision in adhering to one model would have made a perfect poem. Mr. Douglas Goldring who has just published a volume of verse is less catholic in his selection of masters, nearly all his inspiration is contemporary, and in his admiration for "A Shropshire Lad" he becomes absolutely imitative. His verse is at present too subjective to be really great, but he has very distinct poetic gift and is going the right way to work with it. Occasionally he asserts his right to violate the hard and fast rules or perhaps the prejudices that are supposed to control verse-makers and we think he has spoilt a very effective poem by ending it on such a shrill alliteration as:

That shine white, on a fine night,
[illegible] moon-[illegible]

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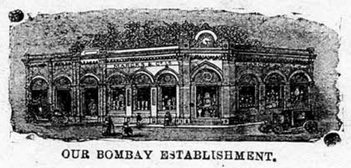

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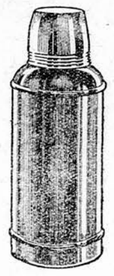

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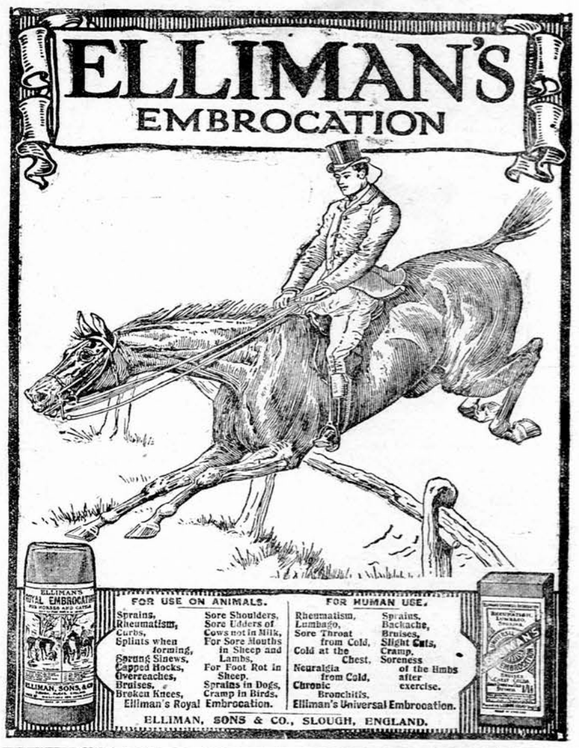

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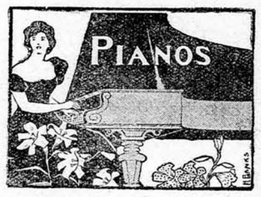

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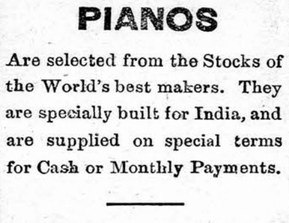

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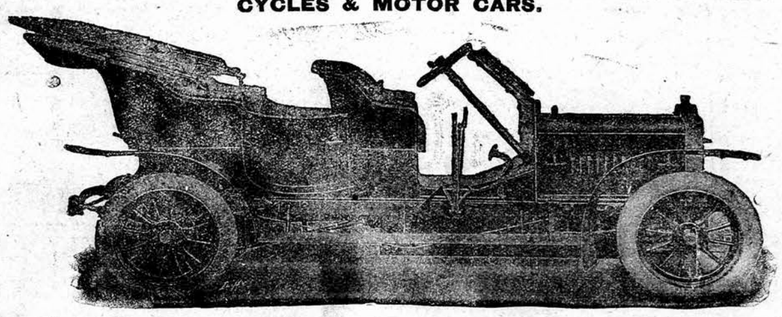

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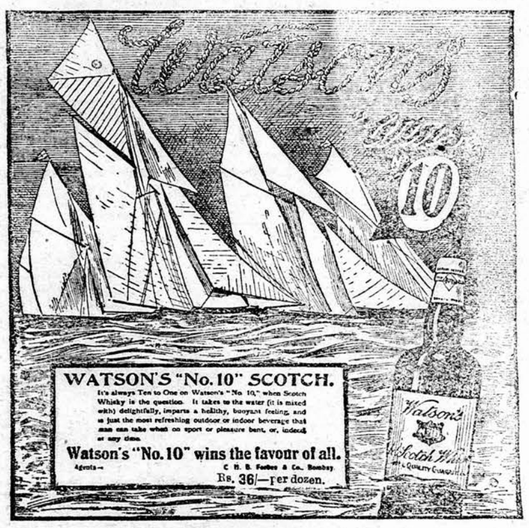
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Rs. 36/—per dozen.

SPECIAL COMPETITION FOR RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

The Proprietors of

Wright's Coal Tar Soap

Are offering valuable cash prizes to the readers of this paper who correctly forecast the number of Births registered in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, as certified in the Official Return of the Registrar-General for that period.

In the event of no competitor sending the exact figures, the prizes will be awarded to those sending the nearest estimates.

First Prize - £50
Second Prize, £25 Third Prize, £10

Wright's Coal Tar Soap Coupon.

I estimate the No. of Births in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, to be

Name

Address

To assist competitors in their forecasts we give the official figures for the past four years as follows:—

Three months ending December 31st, 1906=281,526
" " " 1907=274,031
" " " 1908=276,109
" " " 1909=274,270

READ CONDITIONS CAREFULLY.

The above Coupon must be sent attached to an OUTSIDE wrapper of a tablet of WRIGHT'S Coal Tar Soap. Competitors sending any other wrapper than WRIGHT'S will be disqualified. Competitors may send as many estimates as they like provided a wrapper as above is attached to each coupon. If two competitors should send the exact figure the first and second prizes will be added together and equally divided. If three or more competitors are correct the third prize will be added to the first and second and divided equally in a similar way.

The decision of the Advertising Manager will be final.

No correspondence can be entertained.

Last day for receiving replies, Dec. 31st, 1910.

Owing to the time that elapses before the official returns are issued, the result cannot be announced until April 3rd, 1911, on which day it will appear in the Bombay "Times of India," "Madras Mail," "Calcutta "Englishman," Allahabad "Pioneer," and Lahore "Civil and Military Gazette."

Address: "INDIA," Wright's Coal Tar Soap,
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It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.

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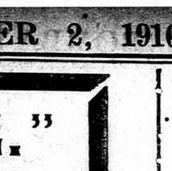
The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.



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HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in that body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid as well as Mellow—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—
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For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
For Windy & Fatty, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

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CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSNTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8 8-8.

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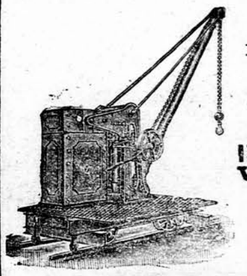

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